

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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JUNE 1, 1918

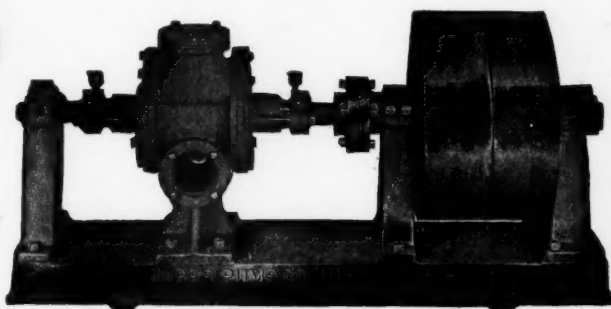
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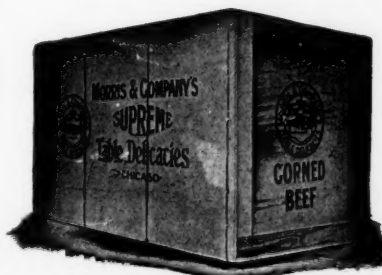


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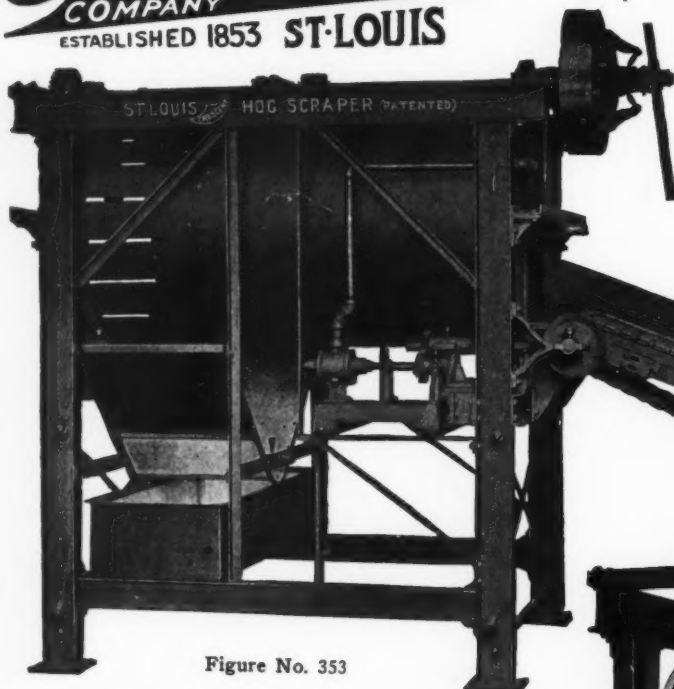


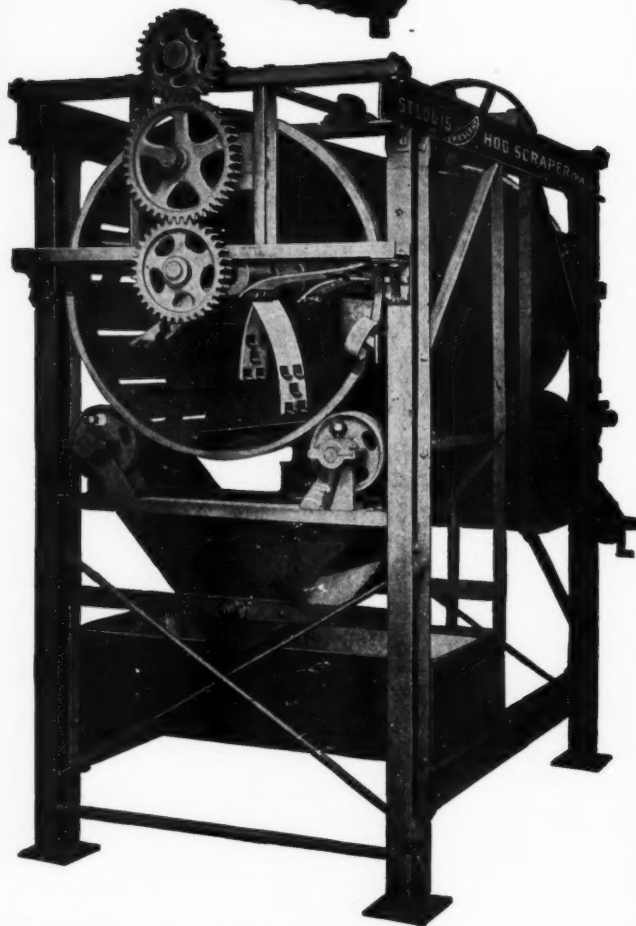
Figure No. 353

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 22

NO CHANGE IN MEAT CONTROL PLAN President's Committee Is Against Government Operation

President Wilson has approved the report of his special committee appointed two months ago to recommend a meat policy for the government. With his approval the contents of the report are made public.

The committee does not favor government operation of the packing plants. It advises that the present method of regulation by the Food Administration be continued.

This plan has been in force since last fall. It includes a system of profit limitations, based on bi-monthly reports by all packers. The committee recommends the continuation of these profit limits to July 1, the Federal Trade Commission to have until that date to make its report as to their reasonableness. If found reasonable, they are to continue; if not, new limits are to be fixed after that date.

In other words, conditions are to remain substantially as at present, with added details of supervision by the Food Administration, such as price and market reports, and further co-ordination of government and allied buying to stabilize prices.

Retail and Stock Yards Control Advised.

New features affecting livestock and meat control embodied in the report are two.

The President's committee recommends that wholesale meat prices be published regularly, so that consumers may compare them with prices asked by retailers, and see what the margin is at that point. The committee goes even further, and recommends an investigation of the retail meat trade by a special committee appointed for that purpose.

The other feature is the recommendation that stockyards should be placed under license and regulation by the Department of Agriculture. This regulation is to include Government animal grading and price reporting, and an enlargement of statistical reports under Government auspices as recently begun.

It is suggested that the purchase of packinghouse products by all official agencies be concentrated in the Food Purchase Board established last November. The system now in force has proved successful and its extension is advised wherever possible.

Radicals Overruled in Report.

The report is signed by Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Chairman Taussig of the Tariff Commission, Commissioner Fort of the Trade Commission, and Food Administrator Hoover.

This was the President's Meat Commission. They delegated a sub-committee to investigate

and report on various phases, such as proposed Government operation of packing plants, etc.

Reports from Washington indicate that there was a split in the sub-committee, as stated in the last issue of The National Provisioner. The majority held views similar to those approved by the President. The minority, headed by Victor Mardock, of Kansas, is said to have insisted on the Government taking over the packing plants, and other radical features.

The general committee, named above, decided on a policy as outlined, and submitted their report to President Wilson on Monday. The President approved their report and authorized its publication through the Food Administration. This was done late on Wednesday evening, May 29, and the Food Administration issued the following announcement, embodying the report just as it was O.K.'d by President Wilson:

Text of the Official Report.

The President has approved the recommendations of the committee which he appointed to report upon the policies to be pursued by the Government with regard to the meat and packing industry. The matter was raised by a letter from Mr. Hoover to the President on March 26. The committee making the report consisted of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Chairman Taussig of the Tariff Commission, Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, and Food Administrator Hoover.

This committee submitted the following memorandum, dated May 27, 1918:

"Having examined the suggestions of the sub-committee, we make the following recom-

mendations to the President with regard to meat policies:

REGULATION.

"1. We recommend the continuation of regulation of the meat packing industry by the Food Administration, and do not favor governmental operation of the industry, unless it should be found impossible to enforce regulatory measures.

"2. The auditing of the packers' bi-monthly profit returns to the Food Administration, and the installation of uniform bases of accounts by the Federal Trade Commission, should proceed as already settled between the Federal Trade Commission and the Food Administration. The present regulation by the Food Administration as to maximum profits should be continued to July 1st. In the meantime the Federal Trade Commission should report upon the reasonableness of these maximums. If found reasonable they should continue in effect until further notice. If found unreasonable such maximums should be made effective as facts warrant.

"3. The packers should be required to report wholesale prices received for meat products, and the transfer value of the principal by-products from their meat departments should be furnished by the packers to the Department of Agriculture for publication in their market reports as the Department may require.

"4. The reports showing the wholesale prices of food dealers, now being made to the Food Administration, which include the wholesale prices made by packers' branch houses, should be given local publicity to consumers.

"5. The stockyards should be placed under license and regulation by the Department of Agriculture, which should also establish a governmental system of animal grading under suitable regulations and methods of price reporting of actual transactions. Daily reports should be made on distribution and destinations of livestock, meats and other products from principal packing points.

GOVERNMENT AND ALLIED PURCHASES.

"1. The Food Purchase Board established last November by the Food Administrator, and the Secretaries of the War and Navy, with the approval of the President, for the co-ordination of policies in purchase of official governmental agencies of certain food commodities, should extend its activities to the co-ordination of the purchase of packinghouse products by all official agencies.

"2. It must be recognized that the meat purchases thus co-ordinated through the Food Purchase Board during periods of sparse marketing or during periods of extreme production broadly influence market levels in meat and in animals. And at such times as they do influence prices, they should be made in accordance with economic conditions as they affect both producers and consumers, and at prices on one hand sufficiently stimulative to ensure production at a point necessary to furnish supplies of meat during the war period, and on the other hand at such ranges as will prevent extortionate prices to the consumer. The packers' profits should be controlled so as to prevent excessive charges, and so that the policy already declared by the President in cases where war buying dominates the market, that 'We must make the prices to

(Continued on page 32.)

FREIGHT RATES INCREASED 25 PER CENT

Shippers Will Have to Pay Wage Increases and Other Costs

The United States Railroad Administration on Monday issued an announcement ordering railroad freight rates increased 25 per cent. all over the country, even on business within a state. State railroad commissions are asked not to interfere with the order, and state rates are ordered abolished where they interfere with the Federal increase.

Passenger fares are also increased about one-third, and excursion rates and other privileges are done away with. Penalty is put upon Pullman travel by a special additional fare charge, and charges are increased elsewhere wherever possible.

It is estimated that the programme will bring between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000 more revenues to the railroads within the next year. It represents by far the biggest rate increase in the history of railroads. An increase of wages to the 2,000,000 railway employees already announced will just about equal the amount of new revenue.

The new freight charges, which cover both class and commodity rates, become effective June 25, and the passenger increase will go into effect June 10.

Export and import freight rates are ordered canceled, and the higher domestic rates will apply to and from ports.

A number of flat increases, instead of percentage additions, are ordered for coal, coke, lumber, ore, stone, grain, cotton, livestock, meats, sugar, bullion and other commodities.

Existing differentials and rate relationships between various localities are to be preserved so far as possible, but many adjustments will have to be made later. All rates are subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Asks Support as a War Measure

"It is earnestly hoped," said Director General McAdoo, "that all citizens affected directly or indirectly by this increase of rates will support the general principle of such increase as an unavoidable war measure and accept the additional burden in the same spirit of self-sacrifice in which they have accepted other burdens and the grievous personal losses which are parts of the price that the nation is patriotically paying for world liberty."

The provision that intrastate rates shall be abolished wherever substitute interstate rates between the same points exist, and that all shall be raised to a standard national level, develops the first definite conflict between powers of the Federal railroad administration and of the state railroad and public utilities commissions, which heretofore have claimed exclusive jurisdiction over intrastate rates.

Railroad rate agents will file tariffs containing the new rates with state commissions as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission, but state commissions are permitted no review under the railroad act.

Mr. McAdoo announced that he expects the Interstate Commerce Commission to review many of the new schedules on complaint of shippers or other commercial interests and

changes will be made on the commission's recommendations. This is necessary to readjust the nation-wide fabric of complicated rates, each interdependent on scores of others and so delicately adjusted in hundreds of thousands of cases that a charge of a cent or two causes distinct industrial and commercial disturbances. The commission probably will be busy for months hearing complaints and protests.

Details of Freight Rate Order.

The freight rate order increases all interstate class rates 25 per cent. It also increases intrastate class rates 25 per cent.

Interstate commodity rates are specifically increased in many instances, including the following, of interest to readers of The National Provisioner:

Livestock, 25 per cent, but not exceeding an increase of 7 cents per 100 pounds, where rates are published per 100 pounds, or \$15 per standard 36-foot car where rates are published per car.

Packinghouse products and fresh meats, 25 per cent., except that the rates from all

Missouri River points to Mississippi River territory and east thereof shall be the same as the new rates from St. Joseph, Mo. Cotton linters, 15 cents per 100 pounds.

Interstate commodity rates not included in the special list are increased at a flat rate of 25 per cent.

All export and import rates are cancelled, and domestic rates are to be applied to and from ports.

Effect of the Rate Changes.

Advices from Washington state that examination of Director General McAdoo's orders raising freight rates on a basis of 25 per cent. and passenger fares to three cents a mile and abolishing all lower intrastate freight and passenger rates indicates that the average increase will be higher than 25 per cent.

Many changes and readjustments will be made by the Railroad Administration, either on its own initiative after receiving suggestions from shippers and state or local authorities, or by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has power to review and modify the schedules.

This will not prevent the new rates from going into effect, however, passenger fares

(Continued on page 33.)

Wilson Declares Charges Baseless and Malicious

The following statement was issued by President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, immediately upon reading the newspaper stories of the Texas charges:

"A gross injustice has been done to our company by the statement given out by the Federal Trade Commission. *Even the manner of its issuance adds to its utter maliciousness.* It was given to the press on Sunday afternoon—a day and time when our offices were closed, and it naturally would be hard for the newspapers to locate our own officials.

"I want to say to the public that our company is clean in this matter, that the charges in that statement are without foundation, and that we shall insist upon being set right before the public. We have been immeasurably hurt, and we shall insist that the Trade Commission make reparation.

"We will not only take it up with the Federal Trade Commission, but with the Food Administration, and if necessary we will appeal to the President of the United States to see that an immediate investigation is held, and our company justly treated.

Whole Story a Tissue of Insinuations.

"The whole story is deftly worded, so that the tissue of insinuations it contains may have the semblance of being based on something tangible. The reference to an indictment in Texas is brought in in a way which gives the impression that we were indicted for selling spoiled beef.

"The absurdity of this and the deliberate malice involved is shown when the facts are given. We had a barrel of beef hearts and a box of kidneys in the public cold storage warehouse at San Antonio.

"These hearts and kidneys were not offered for sale to the government nor to any one else, but were overlooked by our own people and by the municipal cold storage officials in San Antonio. A purely technical indictment was returned, alleging hoarding of food. Upon proper investigation, this indictment was not pressed.

"The whole thing was so absolutely trivial, no wrong intent could be imagined. And yet this incident was woven into the statement in a way calculated to damage us and our reputation.

"As to the beef and chickens: We have had no fresh beef contracts at Camp Travis and have sold no fresh beef there, nor have we sold any dressed poultry there. There is simply no truth in the statement as far as Wilson & Company is concerned.

"We have sold and are selling large quantities of meats and food products to the government for our own forces and those of our allies. I personally instructed every plant and branch of Wilson & Company to redouble their care and watchfulness during this war period, for I wanted every man in our institution to realize our heavy responsibilities.

Wilson Makes the Matter a Personal One.

"It is my business to know that my instructions are carried out, and I know they have been. There is nothing our Company has done that is not open to the light of day.

"I resent this unjust accusation personally, and my resentment is all the more bitter when I think of someone raking and scraping around and dragging in a box of kidneys and a barrel of hearts to give color to a vague batch of baseless insinuations. Anyone who reads the whole article as published sees its complete lack of grounds for such charges against us.

"The trouble is that it was given out as an official statement, and the busy public gets its impression from the headlines and a few of the general associations. Consequently a wholly baseless and a very malicious impression has been planted in the public mind regarding Wilson & Company, which is something that an organization with the reputation and principles of ours cannot tolerate."

DATES FIXED FOR HEARINGS.

Advices from Washington state that the Federal Trade Commission has fixed July 3 as the date for hearing its charges against Wilson & Company, "for selling tainted meat to be used as food by American soldiers at Camp Travis, Texas." The date for the Morris hearing is announced as July 5.

Packers are understood to have demanded an earlier hearing and determination of these cases. Their charge is that the public is being prejudiced by such statements as that indicated above, the very language being calculated to deceive the public as to the facts. No tainted meat was sold, yet the authorities continue to give that impression through newspaper announcements. The packers want the matter corrected at once, and are not content to wait until July.

FALSE CHARGE OF BAD MEAT SALES

Correction of Alleged Malicious Statement Demanded

The newspapers of the country last Monday morning printed an official statement issued by the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, charging two meat packers with having sold spoiled meat and other food products to the army at Camp Travis, Tex. The statement was embellished with much sensational language, and calculated to inflame the public mind and frighten the relatives of soldiers in camp.

The statement was given out on Sunday, when packers' offices were closed, and when they had no opportunity to reply.

On Monday instant and categorical denial of the charges was made by the packers involved. Both President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, and President Edward Morris, of Morris & Company, the concerns involved, stated flatly that the charges were false. They went further, declaring them to be wilfully malicious, both in their content and in the manner of their publication by the Federal Trade Commission.

Demand was made upon the Federal Trade Commission for an immediate investigation of these statements. The name of the Food Administration was involved in the story given the newspapers, and the same demand was made upon the Food Administration for an explanation.

It was stated that if immediate hearing was not given, the matter would be taken up directly with the President of the United States.

Charges Absolutely Without Foundation.

Examination of the story given the newspapers, and its comparison with the facts, shows that no more baseless attack was ever made upon the meat industry. The author of the story was either monumentally ignorant, criminally careless, or as the packers' presidents charged, wilfully malicious.

The newspapers gave this unfounded statement conspicuous position in their Monday editions. On Tuesday the denials by Presidents Wilson and Morris were either "buried" on inconspicuous inside pages, or cut down to mere paragraphs, with the salient facts omitted.

The statement issued by the Federal Trade Commission charged the two packing companies with selling "thousands of pounds" of beef, chickens and other products to the army at Camp Travis, near San Antonio, Tex. "Most of it was detected and condemned," says one version of the statement, "but it is said some of it may have been passed and consumed."

To give the charge a semblance of foundation reference was made to indictments said to have been found, based on these alleged offenses, connecting the names of the Department of Justice and the Food Administration with the story. It was admitted that the indictments had been dropped, the reason given being that the law provided no

penalty for the acts which were alleged.

The facts, as stated by the packers, and which they will present at the hearing they have demanded, are that no such sales were ever made to the army at Camp Travis, or anywhere else.

As a matter of fact, every pound of meat products sold by them to the army, or to any other customer, are Government-inspected both at source and destination, and cannot reach the consumer in unfit condition, so far as the packer is responsible. Government meat inspection is recognized as the most rigorous food guarantee there is.

Insufficient Refrigeration in a Public Warehouse.

The flimsy foundation upon which the story was based was something which had no connection whatever with sales to the army or to any consumer.

In a public storage warehouse in San Antonio—not a packers' warehouse—a few barrels of by-products had been stored and forgotten. They were not meats, but kidneys, hearts, etc. This warehouse had improper refrigeration, probably due to war conditions, and the products spoiled.

They were never offered for sale to anybody; the packers had lost track of them, and even the municipal authorities overlooked them. A special Food Administration examination of all plants found them; a technical complaint against their owners, the packers, was drawn up. But the complaint as dropped, as there was no just ground for it, the goods never having been offered for sale.

Author of the Charges Knew They Were False

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, made the following statement concerning the charges of the Federal Trade Commission:

"Morris and Company fully appreciate the grave duty which rests upon it in connection with the part which it plays in the feeding of the allied armies of the world. And I want to assure the fathers and mothers of the boys who have gone to the colors that Morris and Company has performed, and will continue to perform, that duty patriotically and efficiently. And I submit, in all fairness, that if in this great world crisis this duty is performed properly, then bitter and lasting prejudice should not be created by sensational and unfounded charges.

No Time for a Play to the Bolsheviks.

"This is no time for a play to the Bolsheviks, and especially concerning the great industry feeding the armies, where the food is inspected by Government experts, both at the packinghouse and at the cantonment, thus making it absolutely impossible for the boys to get anything but good food.

"I WANT TO SAY DELIBERATELY AND ADVISEDLY, THAT THE CHARGES MADE ARE ABSOLUTELY FALSE, AND REST UPON MALICE, AND ARE KNOWN TO BE FALSE BY THE PARTY MAKING THEM, AND WILL BE CLEARLY DISPROVED IN THE HEARING.

"Morris and Company has not sold a single pound of food for the American soldiers at Camp Travis, or any other place, that was unfit for human consumption. In fact, at the time in question we did not have any contract

This was the incident upon which the Federal Trade Commission based its charges against the packers. It occurred as long ago as December, 1917, and even the chief of the Enforcement Division of the Food Administration refused to take it up. "It will seem to the parties concerned entirely unjust to be raking up this old thing against them," said he, "and it would seem to the public belated and weak."

Story Given Out to the Newspapers.

This was the basis upon which the Federal Trade Commission gave the newspapers the following statement, which reputable newspapers like the New York Times displayed prominently on their front pages:

"Morris & Co. and Wilson & Co. charged with offering unfit meat for consumption by American soldiers.

"Complaints have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission making the serious charge against Wilson & Co. and Morris & Co. that they have sold and offered to sell meat and other food products to the Government with the knowledge that these products were to be used as food for American soldiers, and that these products were spoiled and 'unfit for human consumption.'

"Thousands of pounds of unfit meat were offered for sale to Camp Travis, Texas, according to the information on which the complaints were based. Indictments were returned against the two packing concerns by a Grand Jury in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, charging violation of the Fourth Section of the food law, but these indictments failed. It was found that no penalty for violating this section of the food law had been provided.

"The Federal Trade Commission has been informed that, in addition to spoiled and unfit beef, the National Army cantonment at Camp Travis was offered chickens for sale which were unfit for human consumption.

"The commission has decided that selling meat products carried with it the implied representation that such meats are wholesome and suitable for such use."

whatever for any camp in the San Antonio district.

"As I understand it, these charges arise from the fact that we had a small quantity of food products in public cold storage at San Antonio. These goods were shipped to San Antonio in perfect condition and were shipped in carload lots, in order to save the consumers the higher prices they would have to pay if they had been shipped in small lots by express.

Not a Pound Offered to the Soldiers.

"This public warehouse did not have proper refrigeration facilities, and the goods deteriorated. The first knowledge which Morris & Company had that these goods were not in first-class condition was when they were condemned by the local and federal inspectors about December 22, 1917. But not a pound of these goods was offered or sold to the United States soldiers, or to anyone else.

"It is needless to say that a large business such as Morris & Company, handling perishable products, will necessarily have occasional experiences of this sort, which in this case was caused entirely by matters beyond our control.

"But the controlling and important facts are that none of these goods were either offered or sold to the government. On the hearing of these charges, the innocence of Morris & Company will be completely and satisfactorily proved.

"In the meantime, I would respectfully request the unbiased public to withhold judgment on any statements given out by the Federal Trade Commission. Of course, the regrettable feature is that irreparable harm has already been done."

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

NEED NOT BRAND CASINGS.

The Federal meat inspection authorities have notified inspectors that meat products stuffed in casings smaller than the "ring" variety need not be branded on the casings, but merely on the package. The notice says:

Since it has been found to be impracticable to apply permanent marks to products stuffed in casings smaller than the "ring" variety in cases where such products are placed in small cartons, no marks will be required on products of the sizes above referred to leaving establishments in cartons having a maximum capacity of 10 pounds, provided the cartons contain a single kind of product and are labeled in conformity with the regulations.

The foregoing ruling includes small sausage prepared from meat passed for sterilization, and products other than sausage stuffed in small animal casings.

SEEDS IN BACON BELLIES.

The following inquiry is from a reader in Wisconsin:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

I am taking the liberty of asking your ideas regarding red, black and white seeds in bellies. Would like to know its effect on the eating quality of the meat. Would also be pleased to know the reason why the United States Government is so strict in its specifications regarding "seedy" bacon bellies.

All "seed" should be trimmed out and the

belly clear of seed assigned to the particular brand it is suitable for. "Seedy" bellies are rejections or seconds, and the Government does not buy this class of meats; that is why the specifications are so strict. Red or pink, black or white, is owing to the age and condition of the sow. Anyone knows when a belly is trimmed past the teats that it is a sow belly, of what quality the skin, weight and general appearance will denote.

Fancy bellies are preferably "barrow" hogs and need no trimming, except to show the lean streak; the teats of the bellies being no objection, obviously. Young sows in proper condition are acceptable also.

INSPECT PLANTS FOR COAL SAVING.

The Federal Fuel Administration will shortly begin an inspection of all industrial and other power plants consuming fuel, for the purpose of instituting fuel-saving reforms and conserving fuel for next winter. In its announcement the Fuel Administration says:

Ten to twenty per cent.—that is, from twenty-five to fifty million tons of coal per year—can be saved by the correct operation of steam power plants, using their present equipment, in the industries, in office buildings, hotels, apartment houses, etc.

It is considered most important that all existing fuel-conservation committees, committees of chambers of commerce and national defense, manufacturers' associations, and other bodies be continued in full force, and that the work of such organizations be consolidated with the national program, which comprises certain fundamentals, as follows:

1. Personal inspection of every power plant in the country.
2. Classification and rating of every power plant, based upon the thoroughness with which owner of said plant conforms to recommendations.

3. Responsibility of rating the plants will fall upon an engineer in each district, the rating to be based upon reports of inspectors, who will not express opinions, but will collect definite information. The State Fuel Administrator, in his judgment, may entirely or partially shut off the consumption of coal to any needlessly wasteful plant in his territory.

4. Inspectors are to be furnished from one or more of the followings sources: (a) Inspectors of the steam-boiler insurance companies; (b) State factory inspectors; (c) engineering students from technical colleges; (d) volunteers.

The ratings will be based upon recorded answers to questions, each of which will be given a value depending upon its relative importance to the other questions. Depending upon the efficiency of methods in use in any plant, it may be rated in class 1, 2, 3 or 4.

The ratings will be based upon existing equipment. The difficulty, delay, and expense involved in the installation at this time of improved power equipment is fully recognized, but experience has proved that 10 to 20 per cent. of fuel now used in power plants can be saved by improvements in operation alone.

In advance of the first inspection a questionnaire will be sent to every power plant in each district, with notice to the owner that within 60 or 90 days his plant will be inspected personally and the questionnaire will be checked up by the inspector upon his visit. This action will tend to prepare the minds of plant owners for what will follow. It will operate to induce proper care in furnishing information and will also tend to produce a desire to improve their plants, if necessary, so that they may be rated in a high class by the time the inspector calls.

It is recommended that a board of competent engineers be attached to the conservation committee in each State; also a corps of lecturers to arouse public interest and disseminate engineering information.

Over 1000 successful installations was the reason why the United States Government selected Swensons to help win the War.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

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GIVING AID TO THE ENEMY

It might seem sensational to charge that a Government commission had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy in this war. And it might seem sensational to charge that reputable newspapers had aided and abetted this effort.

Yet such a statement is no more sensational than the official statement given out last Sunday by this Commission at Washington, in which the Commission charges two large packing concerns with selling and offering for sale unfit meats and meat products to our soldiers. The statement was widely reprinted throughout the country, and even the conservative and careful New York Times gave it a column of its valuable front-page space, crowding out that much news of the great battle.

The statement was given out on Sunday, when the packers affected had no opportunity of answering. Their absolute and unqualified denial—backed up by proof—was made public the following day. And the

newspapers pursued their usual course in such cases—"buried" it on an inside page. Thus the slander—for it was a slander—was spread broadcast, while the refutation could never catch up with it.

How did this aid the enemy? Every friend of a soldier, particularly every mother of a soldier, reading an official Government statement in a reputable newspaper that packers were providing unfit meats for army use, would of course be seriously concerned. Were it true that such a thing was being done, no measure could be too quick or too drastic to stop it, and to reassure the friends and mothers of our fighters. But when it is not only untrue, but baseless and malicious, it is a form of attack on our army morale, and on our equally important public morale, which is as infamous as any German propaganda.

Coming from a "yellow" newspaper such an attack might have been expected, since the meat industry has always been the butt of attack from such sources. Coming from a high Government source, and promulgated by reputable and supposedly patriotic newspapers, it was absolutely unpardonable. Packers were right in carrying their protests to Washington, and in demanding an explanation which should reach the public as widely as did the slander.

A careful analysis of all the facts in the case reveals no basis whatever for the charge that packers sold or attempted to sell unfit meats or meat products for use of our soldiers. It is not necessary to review the circumstances here; to show how a mind with malicious intent somewhere in Government office twisted a few inconsequential and immaterial facts into a web of misrepresentation.

If it was not malice, then it was the densest ignorance. In either case the harm was done, and done to the country as well as to the packers affected. It was German propaganda, either way you look at it.

The facts are printed elsewhere in this issue of The National Provisioner, and the reader may draw his own conclusions from them. It is pretty strong language which a packer uses when he says "deliberately and advisedly, that the charges made are absolutely false, and rest upon malice, and are known to be false by the party making them." This "party" is an official Government Commission, remember. A hearing has been demanded, and this seems to be one occasion when responsibility for slander will be put where it belongs.

MEAT AND GRAIN SAVING

The total exports of beef and pork products from the United States for the month of April, 1918, were 359,058,000 pounds, com-

posed of 285,755,000 pounds of pork products and 73,303,000 pounds of beef products. In the previous month, March, the total exports were 395,255,000 pounds, composed of 308,010,000 pounds of pork and 87,245,000 pounds of beef.

In April, 1917, the net exports amounted to 161,000,000 pounds of beef and pork products. In April, 1914, the net exports amounted to 43,700,000 pounds. The total exports of meat products in April, 1918, were therefore about 220 per cent. of the same month last year and about 830 per cent. of April, 1914.

"Despite this great increase in exports our hog population is increasing. These are the measures of the great voluntary efforts of the American people in reduced consumption and increased production," says the Food Administration in commenting on these figures.

Shipments of grain and grain products to the Allies from the United States and Canada for April comprise 836,034 tons, compared with 855,000 tons for March. Of the April shipments, 539,752 tons, equal to 26,027,000 bushels of grain or products therefrom came from the United States, of which 9,124,412 bushels were wheat or products in terms of wheat, compared to 12,910,659 bushels in March. Approximately 160,000 further tons of cereals were delivered to the ports during April for May shipment.

The total exports of wheat and wheat products from July 1 to May 1, in terms of wheat, are 110,000,000 bushels. Whereas, the actual exportable surplus from the past harvest, had consumption been normal, was variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels.

The improved food situation among the Allies is indicated by the fact that the average number of people standing in line for rations in London alone decreased from a daily average of 223,232 during the week ending February 23 to 2,865 daily during the week ending April 20, and is now therefore negligible, says the Food Administration. We may feel, therefore, that our meat and grain food economies have been of practical benefit to our Allies as well as to our own forces.

DON'T SELL YOUR BONDS

The American who buys a Liberty Bond and forthwith sells it has performed only half a service for his country. To buy bonds and then sell them immediately tends to make the war burden of the country heavier instead of lighter, as it decreases the market value of the bonds.

Liberty Bonds are the safest and soundest and one of the best investments in the world. To sell them unless imperatively required is not good business, and surely it is not good Americanism.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Dalles Meat Company of The Dalles Oregon, has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000.

The Wimp Packing Co. has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois with \$200,000 capital.

A contract has been awarded by Swift and Company for the erection of a five story, 100 x 150, branch packing plant at Jersey City, N. J.

It is reported that the E. W. Biggs Hide & Fur Co. will erect a reduction plant at Springfield, Mo.; expenditure for buildings to be about \$15,000.

I. D. Morgan & Sons are erecting a plant at Tifton, Ga., for the manufacture of meat products. The building will be 60 x 124 feet, built of iron and cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The Hotchkiss Beef & Provision Co., Ansonia, Conn., has been organized with George Hotchkiss as president; Jens Nielson, vice president; secretary, M. MacElsen and William H. Ripper as treasurer.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by C. Swanston & Co., successors to C. Swanston

& Son of Sacramento, Cal. This concern will engage in the general slaughtering business and is capitalized at \$500,000. The directors are: George, J. E. and Robert C. Swanston.

The J. J. McPherson Packing & Ice Corporation of Norfolk, Va., announces the completion and opening of its ice plant, with a daily capacity of forty-five tons. The board of directors met and, with the approval of the stockholders, declared a 7 per cent. dividend, and authorized an increase of capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The rapid development of this company is in keeping with the wonderful growth of Norfolk at the present time, and the prospects are especially bright for rapid development in the future as in the past.

EXPRESS COMPANIES COMBINED.

Advices from Washington state that one union express company for the United States was created on Tuesday by agreement between Director General McAdoo and the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern companies. Their transportation

business will be merged in a new private corporation, with capital of more than \$30,000,000, to be known probably as the Federal Express Company. George C. Taylor, now president of the American, will be head of the new concern.

After July 1, when the combination becomes effective, shippers will direct shipments "by express" without regard to company, and soon thereafter the individual names of the separate companies will begin to disappear from wagons, stations and cars. The company will be the express carrying agency of the railroads, operating privately, but under contract to turn over 50¼ per cent. of its gross revenues—more than \$200,000,000 last year—to the roads for transportation privileges.

URGES FURTHER MEAT SAVING.

In a statement to the public this week Food Administrator Herbert Hoover urges the American public to limit its meat and poultry consumption to 2 pounds per week per capita. In discussing the general situation he says regarding meats:

"In the case of meat and meat products the necessities for shipment abroad are very great. Whereas the allied consumption has been reduced to an average of about one and one-quarter pounds a person a week, we are today enjoying an average of about three and one-quarter pounds a person a week. This division is inequitable. An understanding of these facts will justify our request that the consumption of all meats, including poultry, as nearly as possible be reduced to two pounds a week a person over four years of age."

CHARGE RENDERERS PAID TOO MUCH.

Four rendering companies in New England were charged with unfair methods of competition in a complaint issued this week by the Federal Trade Commission. The defendants are the Consolidated Rendering Company of Boston, and three Connecticut corporations, New Haven Rendering Company, Atlantic Refining Company, and L. T. Frisbie Company.

The complaint, based on alleged evidence obtained in the Heney packing investigation, sets forth that the companies have in certain local areas purchased raw materials at prices unwarranted by trade conditions, and so high as to be prohibitive to small corporations.

Deliveries—That's The Thing

that counts mostly nowadays on Lard Pails! You want pails as quickly as you can get them—you can't afford to be held up on your orders because of a shortage of pails.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Irregularly Lower—Larger Hog Receipts Expected — More Complaints About Consumptive Trade—Anticipating Lower Hog Prices—Stocks of Product Liberal—Increased Exports Looked For—Official Export Showing.

A rather bearish view of the provision situation is still accepted in many quarters. Complaint is still made of the relatively high prices for hogs as against the prices of manufactured product. Some interests go so far as to intimate that the hog prices will have to be regulated downward, and that hog interests have received the principal benefit from the Government indicated prices. Such advices are more forceful since the Food Administration statement of recent date, to the effect that these officials would regard further advances in hog product prices as unjustified. It is admitted that stocks of hog products are comparatively liberal, but it is also evident that distribution is difficult, and the principal buying is for Government account while the home trade is disappointing.

Some interesting points are disclosed in a survey of the retail provision market. The economy in the purchasing of meats is not confined to the poorer section, apparently; in the various sections where living costs are

not so much of a problem, there is undoubtedly a prejudice being formed now against the payment of the high prices for meats. It is understood that the general stores have found it necessary to increase their prices almost continuously, not because of the fact that they have had to pay higher prices for their meats from the big distributors, but on account of the increased selling expenses. Labor costs more, rents of stores are higher, and implements used, together with other necessities for the carrying on of their business, have been increased, with the result that higher prices have been asked the ultimate consumer. The final result has been for a general limitation of buying of meat products. There is a distinct tendency toward the consumption of more vegetables and less meat, and while it is fair to assume that this has been going on for some time, the situation at present seems to be the more pronounced.

Not much Government buying has come to light recently. It is understood, however, that exports during the summer months will be quite large, due to the recent Government buying, and it is fair to suppose that there will be further Government purchasing in the course of the next few weeks. Actual export statistics show that the shipments of lard during April were about 54,000,000 lbs. as against 46,000,000 in April, 1917, and for

the period from July 1 to April 30th the total has been 283,000,000 lbs. compared with 390,000,000 lbs. for the corresponding time last year: shipments of bacon for the month were 127,000,000 lbs. against 57,000,000 lbs. last year and for ten months 586,000,000 lbs. against 556,000,000 lbs. April shipments of pork were 5,170,000 lbs. against 3,570,000 lbs. last year and for ten months 27,000,000 lbs. compared with 40,000,000 lbs. The beef exports in April totaled about 66,000,000 lbs. compared with 47,000,000 last year, and for ten months 365,000,000 lbs. compared with 250,000,000 for the corresponding time last year. April exports of hams and shoulders totaled 93,000,000 lbs. against 22,000,000 lbs. in April, 1917, and 321,000,000 lbs. for ten months compared with 222,000,000 lbs. for the same time in 1916-17.

The feed-stuffs situation is still fairly favorable, although it must be said that the corn crop start is uncertain, due to the late planting in various parts of the northeastern and northwestern parts of the belt, and to the fact that the acreage has been cut materially. Some of the private reports on acreage of corn for this season would suggest a decrease of more than ten per cent. Soil conditions for corn through the country, however, are generally good, and much depends upon the weather during the next several weeks.

BEEF.—The market was quiet but very firmly held. Mess, \$32@33; packet, \$33@34; family, \$35@37; East India, \$50@57.

LARD.—The market is weak due to the heavy tone in the west and expectations of continued liberal hog receipts. Quoted: City, 23½@24c.; Western, \$24.30@24.40; Middle

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West, \$24.10@24.20; refined Continental, \$26.75; South American, \$27.15; Brazilian kegs, \$28.15; compounds, 22½@23¼c. nom.

PORK.—The market was barely steady during the week due to weakness in the West. Quoted: Mess, \$49@50; clear, \$41@52, and family, \$54@56.

SEE PAGE 20 FOR LATER MARKETS.

HIGH MEAT DEPRESSES LIVESTOCK.

Retailers' Price Margins May Have Something to Do with It.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, May 29, 1918.—High prices for meats and competition from other than meat foods are having a depressing influence on cattle and hogs. The cattle market this week is 25c. under last week's market and very dull. Hogs are \$1 lower than last Saturday, with today's market slow. Yesterday the average price of hogs was \$16.68, as against \$17.05 on Monday.

Sentiment at the Yards encourages the belief that when the big run of hogs starts in June the hog market will work down to the Government's minimum price of \$15.50 a hundred for an average drove of hogs on the Chicago market, with the probability of its working under that price unless a helping hand is given to maintain it at that level.

The Department of Agriculture claims that the receipts of brood sows in the leading Western packing centers during the first three months of the present year were

smaller than in 1917. Also says that the number remaining on farms have increased certainly 10 per cent. Farmers are buying pigs wherever available and are taking them back to the country. They weigh from 100 to 125 lbs. Yesterday \$17.25 a hundred was paid in Chicago for 120-lb pigs.

Favorable weather conditions have furnished big supplies of vegetables and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any time known in recent years for this period of the year. The Food Administration this week is giving out the price of fish to retailers, and they quote white fish as low as 21c. a pound, lake trout 15c, pike at 15c., pickerel at 9c., perch 11@15c, Buffalo fish 6@7c., sheephead 4@5c., carp 5@6c., herring 8@9c., haddock 12@13c., codfish 13@14c. These prices are tempting to the consumer, as compared with from 35 @55c. a pound for the various cuts of meats. While fish is not as popular a food as meat, the almost prohibitive prices of meats force fish into a more popular position than existed previous to the advance in meats, and have resulted in a great saving in the consumption of meats.

We have repeatedly called attention to the wide margin in the prices charged by retailers for meats as compared to the wholesale prices, and The National Provisioner of this week states that retail meat prices are to be investigated in the District of Columbia by a committee appointed by the District Food Commissioner. While there are difficulties pertaining to the retail meat trade that force a wide margin over the wholesale price, we think it is generally felt by those having a full knowledge of the meat business that there is a big field for reform in the prices of meats prevailing at the present time, and in the handling of meats by retailers.

The investigation might well be extended to the country at large, to the general improvement of the meat situation, as the prices charged by retailers put meats very often in the prohibitive class, and these high prices for meats have forced them into the background when there are any other food stuffs that can be used as a substitute. This situation will continue until prices work lower. It seems to be near at hand.

The future provision market in ribs, lard and pork shows a very weak undertone. This is in response to the weakness in hogs and corn. Lard is stronger than ribs. This is accounted for by the report that the Government bought a large block of lard last week for the British Government, and one provision specialist puts the amount as high as 50,000,000 pounds. This is a very liberal purchase of lard, and if it be a fact that that amount was purchased, it is not unreasonable to see lard selling over the meats, for the stocks of meat are proportionately larger at this time than stocks of lard.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending May 25, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	Week Ended	Week Ended	From Nov. 1,
	May 25, 1918.	May 26, '17, to May 25, 1918.	1918.
United Kingdom...	682
Continent	2,659
So. & Cen. Am....	779	5,171
West Indies	2,505	3,741
Br. No. Am. Col....	1,483	620
Other countries	186	.....
Total	4,953	12,873

To—	Week Ended	Week Ended	From Nov. 1,
	May 25, 1918.	May 26, '17, to May 25, 1918.	1918.
United Kingdom...	15,926,000	5,307,000	298,424,000
Continent	8,587,000	6,664,000	135,688,000
So. & Cen. Am....	.....	170,000	625,000
West Indies .....	.....	632,000	5,043,000
Br. No. Am. Col....	.....	3,000	67,000
Other countries ..	.....	72,000	2,068,000
Total	24,513,000	12,848,000	441,915,000

To—	Week Ended	Week Ended	From Nov. 1,
	May 25, 1918.	May 26, '17, to May 25, 1918.	1918.
United Kingdom...	700,600	2,080,000	82,758,000
Continent	807,000	640,000	84,600,000
So. & Cen. Am....	.....	198,000	937,000
West Indies .....	.....	420,000	4,177,000
Br. No. Am. Col....	.....	79,000	48,000
Other countries ..	.....	197,000	292,000
Total	7,813,000	3,614,000	172,813,000

From—	Week Ended	Week Ended	From Nov. 1,
	May 25, 1918.	May 26, '17, to May 25, 1918.	1918.
New York	24,513,000	7,908,000
Total week	24,513,000	7,813,000
Previous week	26,251,000	5,479,000
Two weeks ago	4,047,000	2,470,000
Cor. week, 1917..	4,953	12,848,000	3,614,000

From—	Week Ended	Week Ended	From Nov. 1,
	May 25, 1918.	May 26, '17, to May 25, 1918.	1918.
Pork, lbs.	2,575,000	8,172,000	5,598,000
Meats, lbs.	441,915,000	495,455,000	53,540,000
Lard, lbs.	172,813,000	250,007,000	77,163,000

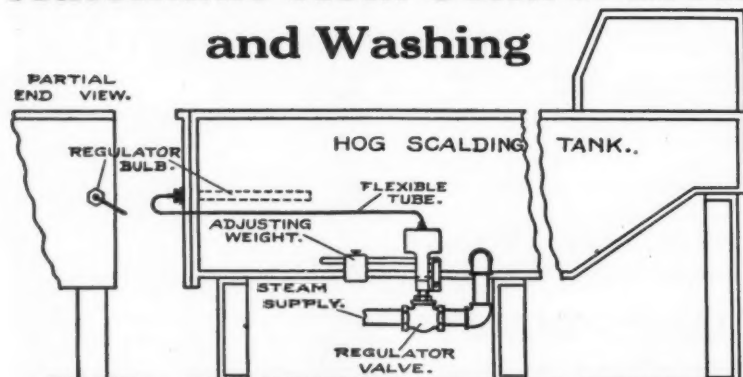
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market for tallow continues barely steady. There is no special demand for products, and the course of the market recently has encouraged buyers to hold off. It is understood that a larger movement of cattle is expected soon, and a large production of tallow will probably result. Trade conditions in general are causing hesitation, and there seems to be less confidence in higher prices than was the case not long ago. Offerings of South American Tallow are understood to be fair, and they would doubtless be of larger proportions were tonnage available. The maintenance of glycerine values, on the whole, is the principal item in sustaining tallow prices as well as they are being sustained. With approach of the warm weather the consensus of opinion is that the general consuming demand will continue of a hand-to-mouth character.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 16¼c. nominal, and city specials 17c., with edible grades a half to a cent higher than this basis.

OLEO-STEARINE.—Rumors of impending government buying of compound lard had some influence on the oleo-stearine market. The market is quoted nominally at 18¼@18½c. Actual business recently has been light.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—There was little feature to the market. Trade was dull and prices steady. Extras are quoted at 24c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market for crude oil was slightly firmer due to small offerings. Demand for refined oil is reported fair. Foreign oil is steady with Japanese quoted at 18½c. f. o. b. the coast in sellers' tanks. Prices quoted, crude, in buyers' tanks, \$1.36 @1.36½ per gal.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading continues quiet with values steady. Quotations are purely nominal. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.05@3.10; 30, \$2.90@2.95, and prime, \$1.90@2.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The spot market remains quiet with little change reported. Offerings from the coast are around 16¼c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 18¼@19¼c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—Crude corn oil is steady with offerings not large. A fair inquiry for refined oil is claimed with prices steady. The market for crude is now quoted at 16¾@17c. in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—Trading is fairly active and the undertone is steady. A little better demand is reported from the Coast and prices are quoted at 15¼c. for Ceylon in buyers' tanks. Ceylon, 17½@17¾c., in bbls.; Cochin, 18½@18¾c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—No change was noted in this market the past week. Values are nominal. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, —, nom.

GREASE.—The undertone was steady with offerings fair. Demand is not active. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16¼c., nom.; bone, 16¼@16¾c., nom.; house, 15¾@16¼c.; Brown, 15½@16c.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to May 31, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 16,790 quarters; to the Continent, 47,996 quarters; on orders, 36,375 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 17,817 quarters; to the Continent, 41,495 quarters; to others, nothing.

IMPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Imports of meat products into the port of New York during the month of April, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

BACON.—Canada, 116 lbs.

BEEF AND VEAL.—Canada, 383,294 lbs.; Panama, 517,608 lbs. Total, 900,942 lbs.

OLEO STEARINE.—Argentine, 220,645 lbs.; Newfoundland, 21,457 lbs. Total, 242,102 lbs.

ANIMAL OILS.—Canada, 1,250 gals.; England, 770 gals.; France, 1 gal.; Newfoundland, 2,450 gals.; New Zealand, 3,526 gals. Total, 10,927 gals.

PREPARED MEATS (Value).—Argentina, \$805,150; Brazil, \$82,250; Canada, \$5,123; Hongkong, \$537; Uruguay, \$378,082; Venezuela, \$129. Total, \$1,271,271.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, \$1,007,501; Australia, \$800; Canada, \$7,932; China, \$19,233; Colombia, \$804; France, \$2,639; Hongkong, \$3,577; Japan, \$349; New Zealand, \$14,438; Panama, \$8,743; Uruguay, \$276,054. Total, \$1,342,070.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 29, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26¾c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17¼c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 36c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 29, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 33@34c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28s.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 24c. nominal; city dressed hogs, 25¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 25c.; Boston butts, 24c.; lean trimmings, 19c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 14c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 15c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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Texas Cottonseed Crushers in Session

The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held its 24th annual convention at Galveston, Tex., on May 22, 23 and 24. Following close upon the Inter-State Association meeting at New Orleans, it had added interest. There was a big attendance, and the Galveston committees provided a fine entertainment programme, especially for the ladies.

The meeting was called to order in the convention hall of the Hotel Galvez by Dr. Felix Paquin of Galveston. After welcoming addresses and a reply for the crushers by Vice-president J. Webb Howell, of Bryan, Hon. R. E. L. Knight, of Dallas, delivered a patriotic address.

President C. C. Littleton, of Fort Worth, made his annual address, reviewing in a clear-cut fashion the momentous developments of the past year, and urging even more solidarity than in the past on the part of the crushing interests. Secretary Robert Gibson presented his annual report, showing 57 new members during the year, and a total membership of 330. Secretary Gibson was given a vote of condolence and sympathy in the recent loss of his wife. Treasurer J. A. Underwood, of Honey Grove, showed by his report that the organization was in good financial condition. Gen. E. W. Kirkpatrick, president of the Texas Industrial Congress, also delivered an address.

The Need for Coal Conservation.

The following message was received from the Fuel Administration, and the convention gave its hearty support to the idea:

Kansas City, May 21, 1918.

Robert Gibson, Secretary, Galveston:

The elimination of certain coals from the Southwest States, formerly coming in from other States, will tax the entire producing capacity of these States to their utmost. The mines must work six days every week in the year if we are to avoid the trouble of last year in this country. It is the patriotic duty of every consumer to take in and store such coal as is available at this time.

I would urge that your Association mem-

bers place orders at their ordinary source of supply for every possible ton of coal they can store now, avoiding emergency orders later, which will have a tendency to relieve stress this fall. This is not only a patriotic duty, but a business proposition.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

On the second day the programme called for addresses by President James Callan, of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and State Fuel Administrator Wiley Blair, committee reports on rules, publicity and legislation, and other routine matters. On the last day the order included a patriotic address by Father Kirwin, of Galveston, reports of committees, the insurance bureau, millers' indemnity board, etc. President Littleton was presented with a handsome silver service as a testimonial from his friends, and responded in an eloquent speech.

Annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President Littleton Endorsed in His Attitude on Linters

President Littleton said in his annual address:

During the twelve months of my stewardship I have tried to discharge the duties of my office with the best of my skill and ability. I leave it to you. I have not done much because of the unusual conditions under which we are operating there was not much that could be done. It was a year of vicissitude, trial and tribulation; a year that taxed us to keep our heads above water.

I welcome this opportunity of being placed right before my people, because of some remarks that I made before the Inter State Convention in New Orleans last week, and for which I do not now apologize. I have been put in a false position; they misunderstood me entirely, and some "pinhead" from Arizona moved that my remarks be not placed in the record. These remarks will be read to this convention for your approval or disapproval.

I stand upon the record. I am an American citizen, born in the South and raised in the South, which I love. I said that I loved my Government, which I do. If it is necessary for the Government to take my property they can do so. I said that I loved the President of the United States because

he was a great President, no matter what his politics were. He has the backbone, the courage and the ability to do things. (Applause.) He has been equal to every emergency, and under his leadership we are going to win the war. (Applause.)

As I stated in the beginning, I was criticized for saying just what I have said to you, and it "got my goat." I could not stand my loyalty being questioned. I am ready now to leave here, go to the recruiting station and enlist for service anywhere.

I did not, and am not now criticizing the Government, but I am protesting against a corporation that is bulging with gold who have filched your lint and tried to filch mine.

I have made this explanation because I am in my own country now, and I know the people with whom I have lived for 38 years. Let them try and impeach me; they cannot. I have not tried to cover up anything; that is not my disposition. I love to be in the open. When it becomes necessary for me to seek cover I pray that the vampires of Lucifer will get me.

Having taken up your time with my personal appeal, I will now offer the following suggestions, for the length of which I apologize:

General Arrangements Committee.—Geo. H. Gymer, chairman; J. S. Fordtran, Hans Guldman, A. Q. Petersen, Dr. Felix Paquin, E. A. Burgess, P. L. Sanders, Carl Eichenberg, V. N. Theriot, C. M. Wolston, Marion Douglas, J. Austin Smith, A. J. Ressel, Paul Watson.

Hotel Reservations and Registration Committee.—C. M. Wolston, chairman; J. L. Toles, A. L. Lawson, H. B. Davison.

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(Continued on page 26.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Mills Closing at the South—Prospects of a Fair Carry-Over of Oil—Nothing New in Regard to Oil Futures—Government Attitude Less Hopeful—Cotton Conditions Better—Export Statistics.

Reports are coming from southern sections to the effect that the cottonseed oil season is being rapidly wound up, and that there are more mills closing, also that the stocks of unsold oil at southern points are comparatively small. At the same time, the official statistics given out recently would indicate that there would be a carry-over of oil as of August 1 of around 600,000 bbls. compared with about 550,000 bbls. for the corresponding time of the preceding season. This carry-over is about fair or normal, and its actual effect would depend largely upon the volume of consumption during September this season, also upon the progress of the cotton crop.

As far as cotton conditions are concerned at this writing, they are mainly favorable. Some of the private reports have gone so far as to indicate that the condition is about the best on record; the majority of the reports, however, are suggestive of a cotton condition report on June 4th of around 80 per cent., which would be a trifle better than the ten-

year average, although it is vastly better than the condition a year ago, when the official report was only 69.5. As far as acreage is concerned, nothing will be officially stated until July, but the private advices suggest a very small increase, or perhaps a very small decrease. One of the encouraging features of the cotton situation is the unanimity of opinion that the use of fertilizers has been increased decidedly, as has also the use of farm animal labor and improved machinery, which items will go a long way toward offsetting the shortage of human labor.

The reports from the convention have made it clear that some of the Food Administration officials are still of the opinion that the best policy for the cottonseed oil trade in general is to limit as far as possible contracts in future delivery and dealings in future contracts—also to keep cottonseed and its various products moving as quickly and as directly as possible from the producers to the consumers. Just what bearing this view will have on the ultimate decision concerning trading in cottonseed oil futures at New York remains to be seen. Thus far there is no change claimed by authorities here, who are giving close attention to the whole situation. It is still maintained, however, that if the cotton crop is to be large, and the crush of cottonseed oil correspondingly large, there might be considerable difficulty in disposing of the whole crush during the coming season, es-

pecially if prices for products competing with cottonseed oil are swaying in accordance with the general demand. It is admitted that there is a big absorption of cottonseed oil (larger, perhaps, than ever before) by the compound lard interests and by butter-making interests—also in other edible channels, but there is also more substitution and very small exports of cottonseed oil. This past season was a very good year for cottonseed oil for compound lard interests and butter-making interests, and there was a very small crush of cottonseed oil, and yet there promises to be a normal carry-over. This coming season there might easily be loss to a million bbls. more of cottonseed oil available than was the case for the season just ended. Meanwhile there are more concerns engaged in the marketing of competing products to cottonseed oil than has been the case heretofore, handling in an active way soya-bean oil, coconut oil, copra, peanut oil, corn oil, palm oil, etc.

Recent official export statistics show that the shipments of cottonseed oil during April were only 16,000,000 lbs. as compared with the small total of 28,000,000 lbs. in April, 1917, and since July 1st, the exports of cottonseed oil approximate 65,000,000 lbs. compared with the small total of 130,000,000 lbs. for the corresponding time in 1916-17. Exports of compound lard for April were only 3,318,000,000 lbs. as against nearly 6,000,000 a year ago, and since July 1st about 26,000,000 compared with 46,000,000 lbs. for the same time last year.

Closing prices, Saturday, May 25, 1918.—June, \$20@21; July, \$20@20.50; August,

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Gretna, La.

\$20@20.50; P. Crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Sales were: June, 100, \$20.50@20.50. Total sales, 100 bbls.

Closing prices, Monday, May 27, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Sales were: June, 600, \$20@20; July, 600, \$20@20. Total sales, 1,200 bbls.

Closing prices, Tuesday, May 28, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Wednesday, May 29, 1918.—Crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 30, 1918.—Majority of the oil mills are now shut down. Crude cottonseed oil pretty well cleaned up in this section. Cottonseed meal scarce at regulation prices. Prime hulls dull at \$19 loose; sacked hulls scarce at \$26@27.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 30, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil exhausted, demand good; refined more active. Cake and meal stocks scarce; inquiries numerous. Hulls weak.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending May 29, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending May 29, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same Period, 1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	—	53,891	193,106
From New Orleans.....	—	3,078	26,458
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	6,336
From Savannah.....	—	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News.....	—	—	528
From Michigan.....	—	17,933	80,551
From Buffalo.....	—	25	2,822
From St. Lawrence.....	—	486	1,586
From Dakota.....	—	1,716	5,354
From Vermont.....	—	156	16
From other ports.....	—	749	38

Total.....78,034 318,443

Information concerning the following exports of cottonseed oil from New York for the month of April, has just been released by the Government and the figures are included in the above table:

To—	Bbls.
Barbados.....	1
Bermuda.....	1
British West Indies.....	66
Costa Rica.....	1
Cuba.....	3,422
Danish West Indies.....	2
Dutch West Indies.....	4
French Africa.....	19
French West Indies.....	909
Haiti.....	2
Jamaica.....	267
Mexico.....	58
Newfoundland.....	146
New Zealand.....	38
Nicaragua.....	2
Panama.....	254
San Domingo.....	425
Scotland.....	1,057
Switzerland.....	962
Trinidad, Island of.....	10

Total.....7,646

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MEETINGS.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla., June 5, 6 and 7.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Houston, Tex., June 5, 6 and 7.

Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., June 10 and 11.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 11 and 12.

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Carolina Branch, WILMINGTON, N. C.

TEXAS CRUSHERS IN SESSION.

(Continued from page 24.)

1st. Our earnest, prompt and hearty co-operation with the Federal Food Administration during the period of the war.

2nd. Abolishment of the Bureau of Publicity.

3rd. That the funds now on hand to the credit of the Publicity Bureau be credited to the General Fund to cover present deficit.

4th. The establishment of a first-class, up-to-date Traffic Bureau, and the assessment of the mills of, say, \$5 per press per annum to pay the expense of such bureau.

The report of the president was received with applause, and he was given the unanimous commendation and support of the convention.

Mr. Littleton's Speech at New Orleans.

The speech made by Mr. Littleton before the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, in New Orleans, La., on May 15, 1918, was reported by the stenographer as follows:

"The man in the oil mill business is of many days and full of trouble; he does those things which his intelligence dictates and finds that he is all wrong.

"I am awfully glad to be in New Orleans today, although it is a little early in the day for me to be too glad, and, besides, I am too well chaperoned. I love New Orleans; I love the people; I love all the members of this great Association; I know they are good people, and I wish with all my heart that some of the men who are directing the destinies of our country had the backbone of the members who are directing this Association.

"I am a Republican, but I say that Woodrow Wilson is one of the greatest Presidents this country ever had. But he has selected, directly and indirectly, some men of whom I do not approve. I, of course, am not aggrieved about this, because my approval was not asked.

"The President has the nerve and the intelligence, but he has allowed in some way some one to dictate the policies that apply to our business. I am going to say something that all of you who have money invested in our business know is the truth.

"We went to Washington early in September and tried to get some information regarding our business. We got none. We

went again and got none, but were told to go home and attend to our own business; we were given to understand that we would not be interfered with.

"We went home and bought cotton seed at the highest price ever known, believing the Administration would let us alone, as they had told us. The first thing we knew they told us we had to help win the war, and we must let the cattlemen have some feed. We sold meal at \$7.50 per ton less than the market price. So with oil; the price was fixed at a figure that did not let us out.

"What did we have left? Linters. I have a grievance on linters, because the Government allowed the powder people to make the price and dictate the policy for a product which they had no right to control.

"I am as good an American citizen as any man in this room, but I protest against any company or corporation dictating the price at which I must sell my linters. I know that when they get mine (I have not sold yet) they are going to take them according to law, because I happen to know that the lint you sold has been bulldozed out of you. You should not have sold at the price you sold it for.

"The truth is, that wherever you hear the voice of Jacob you will see the hand of Esau Dupont. It has come to a pretty pass in this country when we allow a corporation to dictate the policy of the Government.

"I want to say in conclusion, as a Texan, an American citizen born in Tennessee, raised in Texas, with a little bull in my neck, that I do not concede that any corporation can take my personal property without giving me full compensation. (Slight applause.)

"I hear one man applaud; the rest have sold their lint. I could say a little more, but I am only going to tell you that the Texas State Association holds its meeting in Galveston next week, and I hope that each of you can come and meet with us; it will be a rousing meeting, because we have something stored away, and may we meet as we part, friends."

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of April are given as 40,102 bbls., compared to 69,926 bbls. for April, 1917. Exports for the ten months ending with April are given as 162,544 bbls., compared to 324,969 bbls. a year ago.

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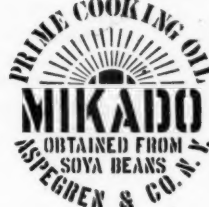
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Report of the Texas Rules Committee at Convention

The Rules Committee of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association made the following recommendations for changes in and alteration of trading rules, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Rule 3, Sec. 2. On eighth line, after the word "of" insert the words "one half of."

Rule 9, Sec. 3. On second line, strike out the words "a half" and insert the words "one half of one."

Rule 10, Sec. 3. On fifth line strike out the figures "44" and insert the figures "45." On eighth line strike out the figures "11" and insert the figures "10."

Rule 10, add new section. Sec. 3a. Ordinary Cotton Seed Cake shall contain not less than 43 per cent of protein or not less than 49 per cent of protein and fat combined and not more than 12 per cent of crude fibre.

Sec. 4. Strike out the first seven words and write instead, the words "Cotton Seed Feed No. 4."

Sec. 5. Strike out the first seven words and write instead, the words "Cotton Seed Feed No. 5."

Sec. 6. Strike out the first seven words and write instead, the words "Cotton Seed Feed No. 6."

Sec. 7. On third line, strike out the words "cake and hulls" and write "Feed No. 4, 5 & 6."

Rule 11, Sec. 3. On fifth line strike out the figures "44" and write the figures "45." On eighth line strike out the figures "11" and write the figures "10."

Add new section. Sec. 3a. Ordinary Cotton Seed Meal shall contain not less than 43 per cent protein or not less than 49 per cent of protein and fat combined and not more than 12 per cent of crude fibre.

Sec. 4. Strike out the entire section and rewrite to read "Ground Cotton Seed Feed shall correspond to Cotton Seed Feed No. 4, 5, and 6 in composition and as to standard."

Sec. 5. On third line strike out the words "meal and hulls" and insert the words and figures "Feed No. 4, 5 and 6."

Sec. 6. Add to the last word the word "net."

Rule 15, Sec. 12. On fourth line strike out the word "five" and write the word "one."

Rule 16. Strike out the "Note" at end of this rule.

Rule 18, Sec. 1. On second line strike out the word "made" and insert the words "pressed and not extracted."

Sec. 2. On second line strike out the word "made" and insert the words "pressed and not extracted."

Rule 21, Sec. 2. Rewrite the second line to read "peanut, Soya Bean and foreign products."

Rule 23, Sec. 2. On third line strike out the figures "44" and write the figures "45."

Sec. 4. On fourth line strike out the figures "44" and write the figures "45."

Add a new rule covering Foreign Oils, viz:
Rule 23a. Oils other than Cotton Seeds, foreign or domestically produced:

Soya Bean Oil, Grades.

Sec. 1. Prime Soya Bean oil shall be pressed and not extracted from Soya Beans, free from water and impurities and shall refine with a color not to exceed 35 yellow and 9 red, and with a loss not to exceed 5 per cent., with the use of Caustic Soda, by methods adopted by the Chemists' Committee to which it is referred. Provided, that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 5 per cent. shall not be rejected but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price of the oil.

Sec. 2. Crude Soya Bean Oil sold basis 7 per cent. refining loss shall be pressed and not extracted from Soya Beans and shall be free from water and impurities and refine with a color not to exceed 35 yellow and 11 red, and with a loss not to exceed 7 per cent. with the use of Caustic Soda by methods adopted by the Chemists' Committee to which it is referred. Provided that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 7 per cent. shall not be rejected but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent in the contract price of the oil.

Cocoonut Oil, Grades.

Sec. 3. Choice Crude Cocoonut Oil must be pressed and not extracted, must be free from water and settlings, and shall produce, when properly refined, Choice Cocoonut Oil at a loss in weight not exceeding 5 per cent.

Sec. 4. Prime crude Cocoonut Oil must be pressed and not extracted, free from water and settlings, and shall produce, when properly refined, Prime Cocoonut Oil at a loss in weight not exceeding eight per cent.

Sec. 5. Off Crude Cocoonut Oil, neither Choice nor Prime, must be pressed and not extracted and shall be called "Off Cocoonut Oil." When Off Cocoonut oil is sold by sample, any oil tendered shall equal the sample, but if it should refine at a loss exceeding the loss of the sample by not over five per cent., but otherwise equal, it is still a good tender at a reduced price in proportion to the excess loss.

Note. Other Crude Cocoonut Oil shall be sold on sample or guarantee.

Sec. 6. Choice Refined Cocoonut Oil must

be sweet in flavor and odor, clear and brilliant in appearance and free from moisture and of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 1.5 red on Lovibond's equivalent color scale.

Sec. 7. Prime Refined Cocoonut Oil must be clear, free from water and settlings and of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 4 red on Lovibond's equivalent color scale.

Sec. 8. Good Off Refined Cocoonut Oil may be off in flavor and/or odor, but must be prime in color, free from water and settlings and shall not contain more than 1/4 of one per cent. of free fatty acid.

Sec. 9. Off Refined Cocoonut Oil shall be free from water and settlings, off in flavor and/or odor and of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 8 red on Lovibond's equivalent color scale, and shall not contain more than 1/2 of one per cent. of free fatty acid.

Sec. 10. Other Oils not herein specified shall be sold on sample or special contract.

Sec. 11. Weights: Weights shall be at Coast points subject to the recommendation that all possible efforts be made by importers through the Ports of San Francisco, Seattle and other Ports, to establish methods and facilities for weighing that will result in bringing about accurate established weights.

Sec. 12. Quality. The quality of foreign oil shall be guaranteed to point of American destination.

Sec. 13. The general rules of this Association shall cover transaction in Foreign Oil not specifically set forth herein, subject to such modifications and codifying as may be required to accomplish direct applications to Foreign Oils.

Rule 24, Sec. 7b. On thirteenth line strike out the word "one" and insert the word "two."

Rule 30, Sec. 1. Rule 31, Sec. 1. Rule 32, Sec. 1 and Sec. 2. These rules now provide for demurrage at \$2 per day; change in each case to \$5 per day.

Rule 40. Change caption to read: "Sampling meal or cracked cake. Rewrite the first two lines to read as follows: "Two ounces or more from a sack of meal, or four ounces or more from a sack of cracked cake shall constitute official samples." Add at bottom of rule: "Note—The above rule is also applicable to Cotton Seed Feed, Peanut and Foreign Cake or Meal."

Rule 41, Sec. 5. Beginning on third line,

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after the word "unless" insert "made within ten days after receipt of notice of award, and unless."

Sec. 6. On fifteenth line after the word "rehearing" strike out remainder of paragraph.

Sec. 9. Strike out the second paragraph. Sec. 11. On thirteenth line, after the word "arbitration" strike out remainder of paragraph.

Rule 45. Change the figures "1917" to read "1918."

Change the "Official Methods" to conform to report made by chemists.

APRIL MEAT SUPPLY FIGURES.

The April report of livestock receipts issued by the U. S. Bureau of Markets showed an increase during April of more than 465,000 cattle at 46 markets reporting both receipts and local slaughter, as compared with receipts in April, 1917. The number of cattle

slaughtered at those markets showed an increase of more than 290,000. However, the percentage of the receipts slaughtered locally remained practically unchanged.

There was an increase of more than 662,000 hogs received at those markets during April, 1918, compared with the corresponding month of 1917, while the percentage of receipts slaughtered locally decreased more than 6 per cent. Receipts of sheep decreased more than 66,500 in April, 1918, while the local slaughter decreased more than 120,000. The number of sheep slaughtered at those markets was 62.7 per cent. of the total receipts, while in April, 1917, the local slaughter was 70.3 per cent. of the total receipts, or a decrease of about 7 per cent.

The total receipts, total number slaughtered, and percentage of total receipts slaughtered at the 46 markets for the month of April are given as follows:

Receipts—

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
April, 1918..	1,902,846	3,606,527	967,202
April, 1917..	1,435,598	2,944,673	1,033,825
Slaughtered—			
April, 1918..	1,239,049	2,385,855	606,760
April, 1917..	947,479	2,128,195	726,636
Percentage Slaughtered—			
April, 1918..	65	66	63
April, 1917..	66	72	70

MEAT EXPORTS IN APRIL.

The value of exports of meat and dairy products in April was more than two-and-a-half times as great as exports for the same month a year ago. Figures given by the Government in a preliminary statement do not specify destinations, but it is known that the bulk of this increase is due to war orders for allied army and civilian use. Export values for April were \$103,482,938, compared to \$42,833,880 a year ago.

Increases for the month were in fresh and canned beef, hams, bacon and pickled pork, the ham and bacon shipments showing special increase over a year ago. For the ten months ending with April export totals were over a third greater than for a similar period a year ago. Totals were \$490,166,248, compared to \$315,946,972 last year. A synopsis of export totals and values for April is as follows:

	April, 1918.	April, 1917.
Beef, canned, lbs.....	11,836,876	9,350,319
Beef, canned, value.....	\$3,771,783	\$2,393,128
Beef, fresh, lbs.....	51,882,784	32,558,050
Beef, fresh, value.....	\$9,172,223	\$4,408,913
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.....	3,067,752	6,248,917
Beef, pickled, etc., value.....	\$456,752	\$751,826
Olco oil, lbs.....	6,219,513	2,730,317
Olco oil, value.....	\$1,360,678	\$535,836
Bacon, lbs.....	127,400,466	57,306,795
Bacon, value.....	\$35,336,766	\$11,395,930
Hams and shoulders, lbs.....	93,426,880	22,137,703
Hams and shoulders, value.....	\$24,142,669	\$4,457,442
Lard, lbs.....	53,877,082	45,602,285
Lard, value.....	\$13,868,934	\$9,102,044
Neutral lard, lbs.....	569,221	775,533
Neutral lard, value.....	\$161,567	\$176,643
Pork, pickled, lbs.....	5,171,848	3,370,409
Pork, pickled, value.....	\$1,227,004	\$597,205
Lard compound, lbs.....	3,318,394	5,531,439
Lard compound, value.....	\$787,496	\$916,136

For the ten months' period the comparison is as follows:

	10 mos. ending April, 1918.	1917.
Beef, canned, lbs.....	92,743,451	47,175,506
Beef, canned, value.....	\$19,618,169	\$11,524,780
Beef, fresh, lbs.....	251,562,726	152,289,928
Beef, fresh, value.....	\$41,385,160	\$19,536,716
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.....	49,436,327	49,307,081
Beef, pickled, etc., value.....	6,189,064	\$5,479,382
Olco oil, lbs.....	30,645,546	57,796,744
Olco oil, value.....	\$6,472,413	\$9,032,640
Bacon, lbs.....	585,987,683	555,879,692
Bacon, value.....	\$157,914,960	\$92,324,575
Hams and shoulders, lbs.....	321,171,067	222,064,508
Hams and shoulders, value.....	\$82,527,363	\$39,289,785
Lard, lbs.....	283,499,378	359,891,770
Lard, value.....	\$69,641,410	\$64,145,471
Neutral lard, lbs.....	2,178,148	15,483,184
Neutral lard, value.....	\$278,526	\$2,681,307
Pork, pickled, lbs.....	26,695,955	39,667,304
Pork, pickled, value.....	\$6,015,433	\$5,564,721
Lard compounds, lbs.....	26,488,381	46,117,060
Lard compounds, value.....	\$5,503,265	\$6,366,230

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 29, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers.....	4.76½
Demand sterling.....	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.70½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.77½
Commercial, sight.....	5.72½
Bankers' cables.....	5.70
Bankers' checks.....	5.71½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	49½
Commercial, 60 days.....	45½
Bankers' sight.....	49½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks.....	31.10
Bankers' cables.....	31.40

Picture in your mind

just the qualities you seek in a cleaning material and how dependable it must be to remove everything which could cause the meats to spoil, or even approach such a condition. To provide you with a preventative for such a condition is the sole purpose of

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

The peculiar properties of this cleaner which make it different is that it cleans so thoroughly that all contamination is removed, and it not only looks clean, but is clean. And again since it contains no soap greases, caustic, sal soda or lye, it does not injure the meat nor anything upon which it is used where meats are stored or handled. These are but few of the advantages which its use will readily

prove. And, too, as you may easily perceive, it is a cleaner a little of which will do a lot of cleaning, consequently its use proves an economy.



IT CLEANS CLEAN

The J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich.

Sole Manufacturers

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 31, 1918.—Market heavy; prime Western, \$24.25@24.35; Middle West, \$24@24.10; city steam, 24c., nominal; refined Continent, \$26.75; South American, \$27.15; Brazil, kegs, \$28.15; compound, 22½@23¼c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 31, 1918.—Copro fabrique, 228 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 250 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 31, 1918.—(By cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 149s. 6d.; New York, 144s.; picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 164s.; American cut, 160s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 171s. 9d.; long clear, 178s. 3d.; short back, 174s. 3d.; bellies, 178s. 3d.; spot prime, 149s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 152s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The undertone was again weak, with support lacking and liquidation in evidence. The hog news was generally bearish.

Tallow.

The market was dull and prices were steady. Special loose is reported at 17c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet, with prices barely steady. Oleo is quoted at 18¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Dullness again prevailed in the market and conditions showed little change, with prices purely nominal.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 31.—Hogs slow, 5@10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$16.25@16.60; light, \$16.30@16.70; mixed, \$16@16.65; rough, heavy, \$15.35@15.70; Yorkers, \$16.40@16.55; pigs, \$14.25@16.85; cattle, steady to 10c. higher; beefs, \$10.50@17.75; cows and heifers, \$7.25@14.90; stocks and feeders, \$9.25@13.65; calves, \$8@14.75; sheep, steady to 10c. lower; lambs, \$13.25@17.30; Western, \$14.50@17.75; native, \$11@15.10; yearlings, \$11.50@15.65.

Buffalo, May 31.—Hogs steady; on sale, 3,200, at \$17@17.35.

Omaha, May 31.—Hogs higher, at \$16.20@16.95.

Cudahy, May 31.—Hogs higher, at \$15.35@16.70.

Louisville, May 31.—Hogs steady, at \$16.10@16.35.

Kansas City, May 31.—Hogs slow, at \$16.15@16.45.

Indianapolis, May 31.—Hogs steady, at \$17.50@17.65.

Detroit, May 31.—Hogs steady, at \$16.50@16.70.

St. Joseph, May 31.—Hogs steady, at \$16.20@16.45.

Sioux City, May 31.—Hogs steady, at \$16.15@16.40.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 25, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,184	26,400	17,602
Swift & Co.	4,666	15,700	18,285
Wilson & Co.	4,948	12,600	7,734
Morris & Co.	5,371	10,600	8,270
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,685	10,700	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,205	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	669	6,500	...

Independent Packing Co., 4,800 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 5,600 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,200 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 4,800 hogs; others, 9,700 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,575	14,315	2,034
Fowler Packing Co.	796	...	1,266
Wilson & Co.	4,411	10,610	2,368
Swift & Co.	3,825	10,119	6,406
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,875	8,638	4,637
Morris & Co.	3,873	11,852	2,613
Others	832	213	24

Independent Packing Co., 274 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 121 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 491 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 3,364 hogs; Elee & Kirk, 2,157 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 444 hogs.

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,351	8,400	2,399
Swift & Co.	7,062	15,225	10,447
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,021	15,588	9,632
Armour & Co.	5,916	15,911	6,836
Swartz & Co.	...	4,526	...
J. W. Murphy	...	12,511	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 296 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 96 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 716 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,763	7,849	2,315
Swift & Co.	2,144	9,296	2,041
Armour & Co.	2,984	2,609	3,313
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,000	1,310	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,063	562	111
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	601	...
Krey Packing Co.	1	2,153	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,301	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	4	1,619	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	134	...
American Packing Co.	...	17	...
East Side Packing Co.	...	104	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 25, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	36,613
Kansas City	22,704
Omaha	20,924
East St. Louis	10,532
St. Joseph	8,021
Cudahy	554
Sioux City	6,993
South St. Paul	10,542
Oklahoma City	6,546
New York and Jersey City	7,689
Fort Worth	10,439
Philadelphia	3,606
Oklahoma City	3,000

HOGS.	
Chicago	132,640
Kansas City	54,490
Omaha	33,018
East St. Louis	41,206
St. Joseph	34,082
Cudahy	15,327
Sioux City	24,720
Cedar Rapids	8,165
Ottumwa	10,880
South St. Paul	20,998
Oklahoma City	7,076
New York and Jersey City	17,825
Fort Worth	3,298
Philadelphia	5,998
Oklahoma City	10,000

SHEEP.	
Chicago	32,547
Kansas City	19,419
Omaha	24,670
East St. Louis	8,370
St. Joseph	9,497
Cudahy	8
Sioux City	1,244
South St. Paul	287
Oklahoma City	122
New York and Jersey City	17,944
Fort Worth	6,385
Philadelphia	4,989
Oklahoma City	500

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	11,452	5,000
Kansas City	900	1,649	400
Omaha	100	4,921	...
St. Louis	300	9,059	900
St. Joseph	300	4,000	900
Sioux City	400	4,000	7
St. Paul	100	1,000	...
Oklahoma City	250	200	...
Fort Worth	400	200	150
Denver	732	229	964
Louisville	200	2,000	50
Detroit	...	220	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	100	829	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	500
Cincinnati	400	3,500	200
Buffalo	400	2,000	600
Cleveland	60	2,000	400
Toronto, Canada	1,000	400	36
Portland, Ore.	...	198	128
New York	775	2,400	1,675

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.

Chicago	12,000	46,858	13,000
Kansas City	12,000	14,063	8,000
Omaha	2,700	9,218	...
St. Louis	5,500	5,407	1,900
St. Joseph	2,900	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	...	6,000	500
St. Paul	6,400	7,000	70
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,000	...
Fort Worth	5,500	4,900	300
Milwaukee	100	200	...
Louisville	508	4,805	387
Detroit	...	1,200	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	2,500	240	...
Indianapolis	1,700	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,100	5,000	4,000
Cincinnati	2,000	10,137	100
Buffalo	3,500	9,000	9,000
Cleveland	1,200	6,000	1,200
Toronto, Canada	2,700	900	200
New York	2,490	5,815	4,330

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1918.

Chicago	12,000	28,488	6,000
Kansas City	9,000	13,541	6,000
Omaha	3,900	11,946	9,000
St. Louis	6,200	14,084	2,600
St. Joseph	1,000	7,000	2,800
Sioux City	1,800	8,000	...
St. Paul	1,000	5,000	20
Milwaukee	...	555	...
Denver	3,300	2,900	2,000
Louisville	200	2,000	200
Detroit	...	2,770	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	4,072	...
Indianapolis	2,000	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,000	1,000
Cincinnati	...	2,712	...
Buffalo	125	3,500	1,400
Cleveland	60	1,000	400
Portland, Ore.	61	250	327
New York	770	2,250	2,020

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918.

Chicago	9,000	13,000	9,000
Kansas City	5,000	13,000	4,200
Omaha	...	11,000	...
St. Louis	3,500	9,000	1,000
St. Joseph	...	10,000	...
Sioux City	...	12,000	...
St. Paul	...	10,000	...
Milwaukee	...	5,984	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	1,880	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	2,799	...
Indianapolis	...	7,000	...
Cincinnati	...	6,601	...
Buffalo	150	3,500	900
Cleveland	700	1,000	400
New York	1,900	3,195	3,880

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918.

Chicago	8,000	18,000	9,000
Kansas City	3,000	5,500	4,200
St. Louis	1,500	7,500	1,700

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

Chicago	4,000	14,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	4,000
Omaha	2,300	5,000	1,500
St. Louis	1,000	3,500	300
St. Joseph	300	2,000	1,000
Sioux City	800	3,000	...
St. Paul	800	3,300	...
Oklahoma City	700	2,300	...
Fort Worth	2,500	1,000	3,000
Indianapolis	1,500	8,000	100
Denver	3,400	100	1,200

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 27, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	1,927	6,914	5,537	10,827
Jersey City	4,064	6,786	5,455	6,998
Central Union	1,698	1,552	6,902	...
Totals	7,689	15,252	17,944	17,825
Totals last week	9,390	10,232	17,374	22,685

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Packers continue to clean out odd end lots of hides at top figures. A fair sized line of branded bulls moved for sole leather account several killers cleaning out, and others selling majority of production, to August 1. The situation is decidedly firm in tone and a good call is evident whenever anything is offered. Native steers were not sold in the straight head assortment, but about 7,000 kosher hides brought maximum of 28½¢ and 32½¢ for the before and after May 1 kill. Texas steers were moved in the heavy weight range. About 5,000 underweight hides sold at 30c. and 25c. for the light and extreme light ranges respectively in May forward kill. Butt branded steers were not moved. These are quoted at 31c. for late take-off. Stocks are meager. Colorado steers were quiet and unchanged at 30c., the maximum permitted on current kill. Supplies are limited. Branded cows quoted at 25c. paid for about 5,000 May forward slaughter. Unsold stocks are small. Heavy cows were not sold. Full price is 30c. for present slaughter, and supplies are decidedly small. Light native cows are quiet and quoted at 21¢@26¢. as to dates. Stocks are ample, but are not offered, being held generally by killers for their own requirements should demands arise. Slaughter is of large proportions. Native bulls were not sold. Last sales were in winter kill at 20c. Spring and summer hides are held for maximum of 23c. Branded bulls were sold by several killers in slaughter from January through July. Prices realized were 18c. for the before May and 21c. for May forward stock. Unsold stocks are now rather small.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business of moderate size was put over in country hides in the period under review. Demand, however, seems to be centered in the light end of the list. Heavy steers are selling sparingly at 20¢@21c. with most of the business at the outside levels. Stocks are relatively small. Heavy cows are bringing 19c. for relatively grub free goods. Practically no demand is noted for the mid winter lots which are largely grubby. Most dealers are picking out the number one hides from such lots to go at the top price, leaving large stocks of grubby seconds which are freely offered and not wanted. No prices are asked on these hides, which are nominally maximumed at not over a 17c. basis. Buffs are steady with some moderate business from time to time at a 19c. level. Demand is limited and only for the better qualities. Plenty of seconds are offered and

17c. is considered an outside asking price. No interest is displayed. The situation in the outside markets is steady at 16¢@18c. delivered basis as to descriptions and locations. Not much business going on in the country districts, as dealers cannot pay asking prices profitably and remain within the maximum on the resales. Extremes are bringing 20¢@21c. for the relatively free of grub descriptions, while the grubby lots are quoted at 18½¢@19c. paid as to assortments. A very good call is noted for the good end. Buyers are picking the best lots offered first. Branded hides are dull and quoted variously at 15¢@16c. flat asked as to percentage of steers included. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 18¢@23c. nominal as to descriptions. Bulls quoted at 15c. asked. Stocks are ample and demand very moderate. Country packer bulls quoted at 19¢@22c. nominal.

CALFSKINS are selling at 43¢@44c. for the first salted city varieties as to lots; outside paid for local goods. Resalted city skins sold at 40¢@42c.; outside city skins are quoted at 38½¢. paid. Country calfskins sold at 34¢@35c. as to varieties. Packer calfskins are strong at 44c. last paid. Deacons quoted at \$2.30¢@2.40 and light calf at \$2.50¢@2.60. Kipskins are steady. Sales at 24¢@27c. for country and resalted city descriptions are being made. First salted city and packer varieties are quoted at 27½¢. last paid.

HORSE HIDES are selling slowly at \$7, the maximum for common country lots. Tanners as a general rule are making bids down to \$6.50 owing to the summer quality now coming forward, which is not as good as the winter stuff just coming to an end. City hides are quoted at \$7.50¢@8, lately paid as to size and average. Butts are weak and in large supply at \$1.50¢@2.50 as to measurements. Ponies and glues are quoted at \$3.25¢@4 as to lots and coltskins at \$1¢@1.50.

HOGSKINS are unchanged at \$1.10¢@1.30 for the common country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are quoted at 9¢@10c. as to size. No. 2's quoted at 8¢@9c. and No. 3 strips at 5¢@6½¢. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—A clean up of wool skins was effected this week some 15,000 packer local and river kill of several weeks back bringing \$4.77½ for sheep and lambs together. Packer shearlings are strong at \$1.75¢@2.25 per skin based on the Government option figures per hundred live weight or \$2.25 for shorn sheep and \$2.85 for shorn lambs. Dry western pelts are firm at 50c. last paid and 55c. now asked for best light weight Montana descriptions. Pickled sheepskins are quoted at \$9¢@14 dozen as to measurements and quality.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Firm. Holders are strong in their ideas and are well sold up to August 1 on leading varieties. Native steers are quoted at 32½¢.; spreadies at 33½¢.; butt brands 30½¢.; Colorados 29½¢.; native cows 25½¢. last paid; native bulls 22½¢. Two

cars May, June and July Native bulls sold at 22½¢. Small packer hides active. About 5,000¢@6,000 nearby small packer cows sold this week at the maximum price of 20½¢. and 23½¢. for lights and heavies respectively up to May 1 salting. Outside sales have been made of 15,000 hides at maximum prices.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is practically unchanged. There is a good demand for choice stock of light hides and buyers are generally paying the maximum prices. Dealers apparently have no trouble in selling stock consisting of free of grub hides. The poorer hides are not wanted and buyers' views are not near holders' ideas. A sale was noted this week of middle west extremes at 21c., and 2 cars of middle west May forward extremes sold at the full maximum price of 22c. Western heavy steers are quoted at 21¢@28c. according to quality, salting, etc. There is no new trading in New York state all weights, which last sold at 17¢@17½¢. flat. New England all weights are slow at 21c. flat. Southern continue quiet and buyers not interested at prices demanded.

CALFSKINS.—Active, and at full maximum prices. One up-town packer has sold their entire production of New York cities 3 ranges of weights up to August 1 at \$4, \$5 and \$6. Outside mixed cities are firmly held at the maximum prices of \$3.50; \$4.50 and \$5.50. Straight run of countries are quoted at \$3¢@3.25; \$4¢@4.25 and \$5¢@5.25. Special New England skins are offered here same as New York cities. One packer has sold production up to August 1 of 17 lbs. and up kips at \$7.50 and 12¢@17 lbs. at \$7.

HORSE HIDES.—There is a strong demand for whole hides and dealers are easily realizing top prices. About 500 country hides sold at \$7 flat. Dealers' mixed cities are quoted at \$7.50 and renderers' large hides at \$8. Front range from \$5.75¢@6.25 and recent sales have been made at \$6. Last trading in 22 inch and up butts was at \$2.90.

Boston.

The market is becoming pretty well cleaned up on good quality hides which were taken off prior to April 30. These are bringing maximum prices as seen by recent sales of several cars at 21c. for Ohio extremes. Some grubby hides take off prior to April 30 are reported to have moved at 18c., which is also the maximum on this class of stock. Another interesting feature of the week has been sales of a number of cars of May and June Ohio extremes at 22c. This price being the maximum. The buff market is not active and prices are held nominal with dealers endeavoring to get the maximum rate. Poor quality hides are also in slow demand and many dealers have accumulations of poor hides which they are endeavoring to move. It is believed that this is one reason for their holding back offerings on better quality stock. The Southern market is nominal, although some sales of Northern Southern May and June take off are reported at 21½¢. selected for extremes.

The calfskin market is strong and closely sold up on all varieties. New York dealers report to be sold ahead and have had no difficulty in getting the maximum price of \$4, \$5 and \$6. Choice New England skins especially selected are being held at the same prices in New York City, while the regular selection of city skins are quoted around \$3.25¢@3.50, the outside being the maximum price. Dealers here say that small shippers in the country are trying to get the maximum price on small lots and it is impossible for them to buy as it allows them no chance for a profit.

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563 William Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 29.

Choice corn-fed steers may work a little higher because they are scarce, and during the warm weather well-finished handy-weights and yearlings will be favored. But on the rank and file of the offerings the trade appears to be in a top heavy condition, and prices will probably gradually work to a lower level during the next thirty to sixty days, and especially will this be the case three or four weeks hence on the kinds of cattle that are showing grass, as by that time the Southern grassers will be moving to the other markets. Butcher stuff is still awfully high, and the same general remarks will apply to the trade on this class of cattle, which is already beginning to exhibit signs of a downward trend on the medium and low-priced kinds, particularly the "grassy" grades, which undoubtedly will sell decidedly lower a month or so hence than they are at present.

Hogs, which have been selling on almost a prohibitive basis, have suffered quite a decline, and prices are \$1@1.25 under a week ago, but producers really have no complaint because hogs have sold largely from \$17.50@18, with the high point at \$18.30 during the past three months, which was really on a higher basis than was generally looked for in view of the fact that the Government only agreed to maintain a \$15.50 minimum. Choice light are selling today from \$16.75@16.85, with a catch sale at \$17; choice medium and heavyweight butchers, \$16.50@16.65; good mixed, \$16.25@16.50, with rough mixed packing, \$15.75@16. After such a severe decline some reaction will not be surprising, but hogs are still fearfully high, and another bearish factor is the immense stocks of cured product and the expectancy of a liberal June supply.

Sheep and lambs have shown a big advance this week, and the trade is on a healthy basis, as it will probably be a couple of weeks before a liberal marketward movement of native stuff is started. Good to choice springers selling \$19.25@20; good to choice clipped lambs, \$17.50@17.90, with fair to medium kinds, \$16.50@17; good to choice wethers, \$15.25@15.50, and good to choice ewes, \$14.50@15.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 28.

Cattle receipts continue liberal for this season of the year. For the week ending today they total 19,000, with something like 700 selling on the quarantine side. Really good cattle, those which can be called choice, are scarcer than they have been in several weeks, and while the Commission firms and traders are putting out quotations on prime to fancy beef steers at \$16.50@17.00, we are receiving nothing just now that is selling much above the lower end of the quotation. The top for the week so far is \$17, which was paid on some nearby choice Missouri fed cattle. Quite a few fair to good cattle

have changed hands at \$15@16, the bulk of the best grades moving in a spread of \$12.50@14.50. Plain cattle range from \$10@10.75. It is hard to say just how much the steer market is off owing to uneven quality and heavy fills, but our estimate places the decline at 50@75c. under a week ago. The supply of butcher stuff is running in a larger proportion than usual, and the quality as in steers is plain. A few good yearlings have sold at prices not far from steady. A few straight loads went to scale at \$15, but the bulk of the best class ranges from \$13@14.75, the medium to fair grades \$11@12.50 and the common ones \$9@11. The tone of the market is much the same as steer market on everything other than the very best offerings. Best heavy cows are quoted at \$12@13, with the fair grades running from \$10@12, canners and cutters \$7@8.

Hog receipts total 63,000 for the week ending today. The market during the period has been steadily lower, the major portion of the decline manifesting itself today with a drop of 40@50c. For the week the decline is right at \$1 per hundred. The quality of our receipts continues to improve, and the average for the week is good. The excessive decline in the hog prices today is no doubt because of the holiday occurring on Thursday and the buyers not desiring to make purchases of hogs which will have to be held over that day. The warm weather has caused this attitude on their part. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$16.40@16.75; good heavys, \$16.50@16.65; rough, \$15.25@15.50; lights, \$16.60@16.75; bulk, \$16.40@16.70.

Sheep and lamb receipts for the week total 7,200. The market on aged offerings is

strong. We are receiving a few good mutton ewes, which are quotable at \$12@14, but very few yearlings and good wethers. Lambs are unevenly higher. Clipped Westerns sold this week for \$17, and topped the market for this class. The general quotation on lambs is \$14@16.85. Some Tennessee spring lambs brought \$20.25 on Monday, and several car loads from the same State but with not quite as much weight brought \$20 on Tuesday. The lamb market generally for the week is about 50c. higher.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 28.

Buyers did not change their attitude toward beef cattle today; sales steady to weak; top steers, \$17.15; receipts, 9,000 head. Hogs sold 25c. lower, and finished 25@40c. lower; top, \$16.85; receipts, 14,000 head. Sheep and lambs sold 25@50c. higher; top lambs, \$20.65; receipts, 6,000 head.

The best natives here were yearlings at \$16.60. Pulp fed steers from Colorado brought \$17.15; other good pulp steers, \$17. Caked grass cattle are beginning to come from Texas and southern Oklahoma, and receipts from there will cut some figure during the next four or six weeks. Some good ones from north Texas sold today at \$14.50, and some plain light weight steers were hard to move at \$11.75. Butcher cattle sold weak to 10c. lower in some cases; cows at \$11@13.50; canners, \$7.90@8.50.

The break in hog prices was resumed today and kept up till the finish. Early sales 15@25c. lower, late sales 25@40c. lower. Order buyers, as usual, paid a premium over the packers, their purchases ranging up to \$16.85 for light weights, \$16.80 for medium, and \$16.75 for heavy hogs. The best price packers paid was \$16.75, and their top on heavy hogs was \$16.60, bulk of all sales \$16.50@16.75. Stock pigs sold 25c. lower; natives at \$16.50@17.

Values were 25@50c. higher on lambs, six cars of woolled lambs selling at the top, \$20.65. Clipped lambs weighing 75 lbs. sold at \$17, and others weighing 95 lbs. brought \$16. Spring lambs have been lacking this week, but good ones would sell around \$20. The goat market was fully steady, Angora brushers again selling at \$9.60, the same as yesterday, and Mexican goats at \$7@7.50.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 30, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¾@5c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 38 per cent. soda ash, 2½@2¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; clarified palm oil, 40c. per lb.; Lages palm oil in casks, 38c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$4@4.50 per gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 19@21c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17¾@18c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.50@1.60 per gal.; soya bean oil, 18@18½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.55@1.65 per gal.; prime city tallow, special, 17c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 60@61c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 47c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 42c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16@16½c. per lb.

Did You Know?

That Congress has passed a law to discourage newspaper and magazine reading during and after the war?

Not only newspapers and general magazines, which keep you posted on the war;

But also your trade paper!

You are not to have the weekly news of the trade, technical and market information, and all the other valuable and interesting information that we try to give you each week.

Congress has increased postal rates 50 to 900 per cent. by a new "zone" system, which goes into effect July 1, unless the law is repealed or suspended for the period of the war.

If you value your trade paper, write to your Senator and Congressman at Washington protesting against this law and asking its repeal.

Its enforcement will throttle the trade press of the country, and the news and periodical press as well, thereby giving the enemy just so much more aid and comfort!

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

EGGS IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the U. S. Bureau of Markets from 439 cold storages show that their rooms contain 4,130,723 cases of eggs, while on May 1, 461 storages reported 2,935,362 cases. The 419 storages that reported holdings on May 15 of this year and last show a present stock of 4,098,121 cases, as compared with 3,436,216 cases last year, an increase of 661,905 cases, or 19.3 per cent. The reports show that since May 1 the May 1 holdings increased 43.3 per cent., while the last report showed that during April the April 1 holdings increased 738.9 per cent. Last year the increase from May 1 to May 15 was 70.3 per cent., and during April the increase was 997.9 per cent.

FROZEN FISH VALUABLE AS FOOD.

The business of freezing and storing fish and the commodity itself, when properly handled, received the commendation of the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent publication, Bulletin 635, describing an investigation recently made of the industry.

"Freezing and freezer storage will hold fish for many months in the condition in which they were received," says the bulletin, "but will not repair deterioration due to previous heating or mishandling."

"Properly frozen fish reach the retailer in excellent condition. He should keep them hard frozen until they are sold. The practice of thawing fish by warming or in water greatly lessens their food value and flavor. Chemical analyses show no significant changes in fish held 27 months or for a period much longer than would be necessary or profitable in storing fish commercially."

Recent experiments concluded in the Department show that fish have a high food value, and deserve an important place in the dietary. These experiments are described in Bulletin 649, "Experiments on the Digestibility of Fish."

WILL NOT FIX MEAT PRICES.

The statement that the Food Administration has no intention of fixing livestock or meat prices was repeated last week at a meeting of livestock men at Manhattan, Kan., by J. P. Cotton, head of the Meat Division.

"No attempt has been made by the Food Administration to fix the prices of livestock and meats, and none is likely to be made," said Mr. Cotton. "We are anxious to see the producers prosper, but it seems hardly obligatory on the Government to protect the man who buys feeders at an unwise figure, the man who speculates and uses bad judgment in the cattle business, any more than any other business man."

"The producer should remember, in his constant demand for higher prices, that there is a point beyond which the consumer cannot go. When that point is reached he ceases to buy meat."

Regarding the packers, Mr. Cotton had this to say: "While the packers have some habits that I do not care for, it must be remembered that in this emergency they have fulfilled all their contracts. They have kept our army and navy and the people of the allied countries supplied, and nowhere has there been heard any complaint of inefficiency on the part of the packers since the beginning of the war."

Mr. Cotton said he could see no prospect for the Government taking over the packers in the near future. This view has been confirmed by the President's meat commission.

ENLARGING RENDERING PLANTS.

The Fritz Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of the well-known poultry scrap, have found it necessary, due to constant increase in business, to build a large addition to their plant. A battery of new tanks will be installed by The Brecht Company from their New York office.

MEAT COMMITTEE REPORT.

(Continued from page 15.)

the public the same as the prices to the Government,' may be effectuated.

GENERAL.

"1. The Food Act gives no regulatory powers with regard to retailers. It is desirable, however, that an investigation should be made of the conditions of the retail trade, with a view to determination of some constructive effort that may be made in retail distribution, and it is recommended that a committee should be created for thorough investigation of, and recommendation upon, the subject.

"2. The private-owned cars of the packing industry should continue to be controlled by the Director General of Railroads."

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

Food Conservation



The use of Mechanical Refrigeration for the preservation of Food Products of all kinds, is strongly impressed upon us at this time.

From a business standpoint, however, it is as important to prevent spoilage in times of peace as it is in times of war. The slightest deterioration means a loss of profit, and probably the loss of a customer.

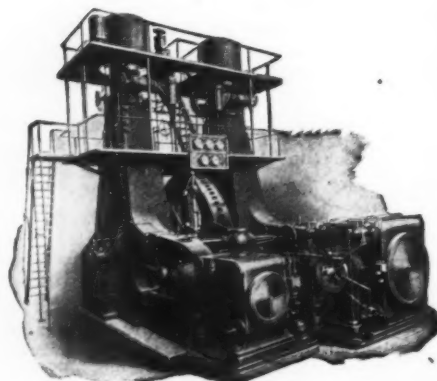
You can safeguard your business against such losses by using a York Mechanical Refrigerating Plant. Our Refrigerating Experts will gladly assist you in selecting the plant best suited for your particular needs.

This is simply a matter of good business—Write us.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Fitch Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1892

New York, N. Y.

Dallas, Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

Baltimore, Md.

Atlanta, Ga.

Los Angeles, Cal.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Stge. Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stge. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

BRITISH CONTROL AMMONIA SUPPLY.

Orders have been issued by the British Minister of Munitions that after June 1 no ammoniacal product shall be produced, except under license. This does not apply to crude ammoniacal liquor or sulphate of ammonia. This order provides that from June 1, no ammonia or ammoniacal product other than crude ammoniacal liquor or sulphate of ammonia shall be supplied to any person except under license. All producers and dealers are required to make returns respecting their business.

FREIGHT RATES RAISED.

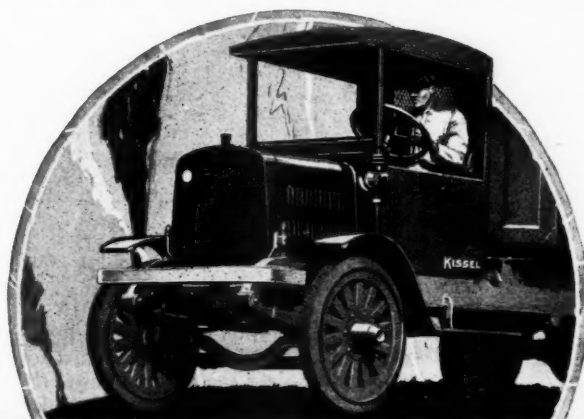
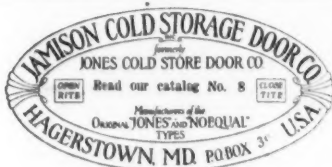
(Continued from page 16.)

on June 10 and freight tariffs on June 25, for the commission gave its approval to the rate order without hearings. This action was perfunctory, and is not intended to cut off later complaints and hearings on them.

Railroad Administration officials say that they hope to reduce unnecessary passenger travel by the higher rates, and thus save facilities and labor for freight movement. Estimates of the amount of travel which may be curtailed ranged from 10 to 20 per cent.

COMPLAINTS WILL BE HEARD.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will hear complaints against Director General McAdoo's order increasing freight rates approximately 25 per cent., and passenger rates to 3 cents per mile, although that body approved the order without hearings. Suggestions will be welcomed, either from individuals and concerns or from State railway commissions. In this way it is expected that a satisfactory adjustment of the new rates will be made. Through this method of review by the Commission many adjustments will be made, but the general percentage of increase will probably not be changed to any great extent, nor will the additional revenue to the Government—estimated at from \$800,000,000 to \$900,000,000—be lowered appreciably.



KISSEL TRUCKS

The War Has Developed New
Truck Construction Standards
To Meet Your Requirements

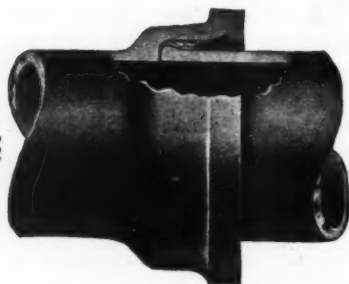
STRENGTH must be in abundance—unlimited power absolutely necessary—economy desirable, but dependable performance first. These service essentials reach their highest development in Kissel Trucks.

Kissel, realizing the unusual service now demanded of trucks, has built into Kissel Trucks proven mechanical features and structural innovations that have been proven out in over a hundred different lines of business.

The sturdy Kissel-built engine, perfected worm-drive rear axles, heavy duty front axles, heat-treated frame, springs, brakes, etc., are designed in harmonious proportions and perfectly balanced, to reduce wear and prolong the life of the truck.

Some of the largest concerns in the wholesale and retail provisions field are Kissel truck owners. See your nearest Kissel dealer for reasons why.

KISSEL MOTOR CAR CO., Hartford, Wis., U. S. A.



Why the Bell and Spigot Joint?

Taking up The Slack and Stretch

Expansion and contraction, causing a movement of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a mile in underground lines of metal pipe, is an irresistible force which must be accommodated. The hub and spigot, properly caulked with lead, forms an ideal "Expansion Joint" and permits this movement without impairment of the line.

When the Pipe Settles

The 2-inch ring of lead in the bell and spigot joint forms a flexible cushion and permits maximum deflection without leakage.

Eliminating Corrosion

The non-corrosive quality of Cast Iron pipe long ago fixed it as the World's Standard for underground lines. The bell and spigot joint, using only non-corrosive packing material, leaves no "weak link" in these lines.

Making Field Joints

When short lengths are required to meet measurements in the trench, bell and spigot pipe can be cut on the job and a perfect joint easily secured.

A Bit of History

The first Cast Iron Pipe, made 250 years ago, was jointed by means of bolted flanges. The bolts rusted out so rapidly and replacements were required so frequently that although still used extensively for many purposes, the flanged type of joint soon gave place to the bell and spigot for underground work. Since the bell and spigot was devised no replacements have ever been necessary.

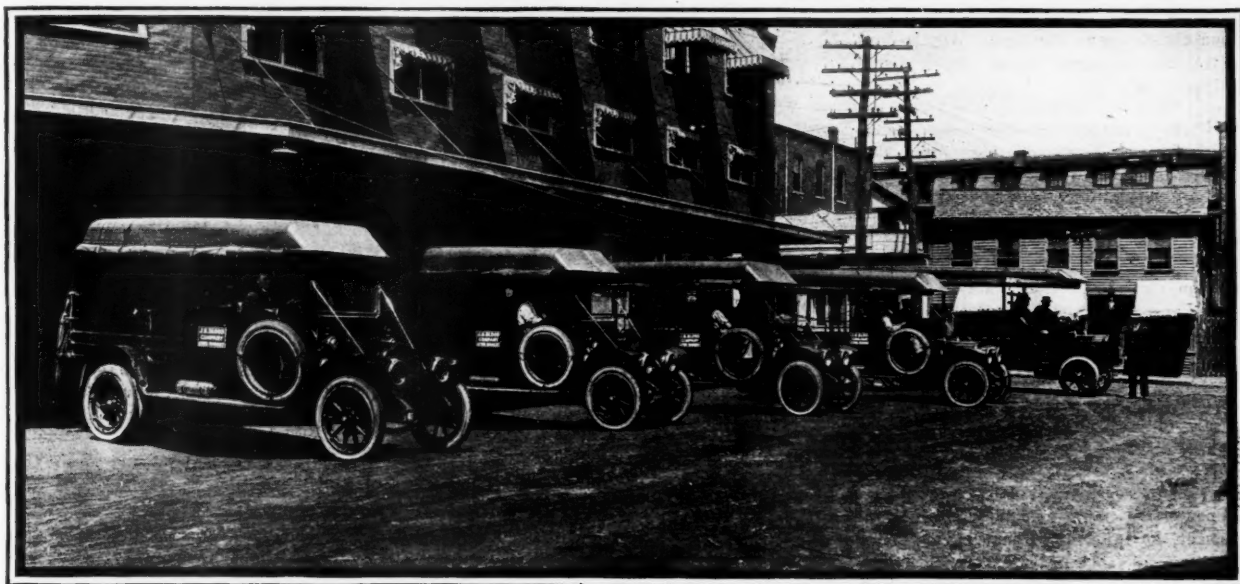


The Cast Iron Pipe Publicity Bureau

1 Broadway, New York



White Trucks



Fleet of White Trucks Owned by the J. B. Blood Company, Prominent Grocers and Meat Dealers of Lynn, Mass.

INTER-CITY DELIVERY SERVICE

THE J. B. Blood Company of Lynn, Massachusetts, operate White Trucks on regular schedules between Lynn and Nahant, Peabody, Saugus, North Saugus, Revere and other towns.

"We purchased our first White Truck in 1912," states Arthur K. Blood, treasurer of the company. "After six years of efficient, dependable service, it is still in good mechanical condition and giving very satisfactory service."

"The speed and reliability of the trucks have enabled us to extend our delivery service over a wider area and we are now serving customers in nearby towns from whom we could not take orders if we had to make the deliveries with horses and wagons."



THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America

Chicago Section

The weather is everything that can be desired; anyhow, it qualifies as everything. Snow in Canada.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$5,000 net to the buyer. Applications and transfers are about equal. Price is firm to higher.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 25, 1918, averaged for domestic beef, 19.83 cents per pound.

Guess "Con" Yeager has been torpedoed or toledoed or sumpin'. Ain't heard a whimper outa him for a long time. Maybe he's interred—or rather, interned; all the same to "Con."

Roosevelt and Taft met in Chicago a few days ago and hobnobbed a whole lot. Nothing said of Mayor Thompson being in the company. Simply because he wasn't in on it. See?

A newspaper couldn't possibly look natural or homey, as it were, without having something heavenly about Billy Sunday, something devilish about the packer, and something hellish about the war.

Keep the coal mines at work full blast and have trouble wiped off the list. Cut out such unnecessary worries from the score card. Get the coal out of the earth and on top. If the coal barons won't do it, fire 'em.

There is no reason whatever why there should be a shortage of coal. The crop is ample beyond the question of a doubt, as is the air and water crop. Don't run the coal into the ground—turn it out!

The papers are making a great to-do about some Swede chemist making wooden bread. It has been common talk here for years that

a certain well-known biscuit on the market is partly made of wood. It is certainly "pulpy" enough when it gets over its freshness.

Ireland's "pitiful plight" (?) seems like a "little bit of heaven" compared to that of Belgium or Armenia or Serbia or Roumania or invaded France or Poland or the various provinces in Russia, or that of England, Scotland and Wales, whose sons are dying by the thousands to protect the world from the beasts of Berlin, as also is the United States.

Alfred J. Saunders, author of "Poems in Hoosier," recently visited the Red Cross Auxiliary at the general offices of Wilson & Company, where about five hundred of the young ladies of the office force meet twice a week to make bandages, knit sweaters and socks and in other ways do Red Cross work. The next day Mr. Saunders sent to Mrs. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the auxiliary, the following poetical tribute, dedicated "to the Red Cross Girls of Wilson & Company," and entitled "The Hands That's Windin' Bandages":

The evenin's that you're spendin'
Makin' blessin's for our boys,
In your thoughts—in years that's comin'—
Will come back to you as joys,
And the glory that you're gainin'
Will be yours forever more
For the hands that's windin' bandage
Is a-helpin' win the war!

And our boys what's goin' over
Won't feel bad when they git shot
For there's lots o' nice white bandage
An' a nice hos-pl-tal cot

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

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Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

Where they'll dream about the girls
Who are windin' more an' more—
For the hands that's windin' bandage
Is a helpin' win the war!

You are givin' every moment
That you can—It don't seem much
But your bit you sure are doin'
For to help to whip them "Dutch."
While we hope they won't be needin'
What's already in your store
We will always know your windin'
Is the thing that won the war!

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the Federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: The Crown Churning Co. (Inc.), 105 Pavillion avenue, Providence, R. I.; the Far-Famed Meat & Sausage Co., Shawnee avenue and Kansas City Belt Line, Kansas City, Kan., Mail, 743 Southwest boulevard, Rosedale, Kan.; Swift & Company, 12 North Filmore street, Amarillo, Texas; Swift & Company, 70-72 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

Meat inspection withdrawn: S. J. Cray Packing Co., Keene, N. H.; Holland Pure Food Co., 324 Wall street, Port Huron, Mich.; Morris & Company, Portland, Ore.

Meat inspection temporarily suspended: Syracuse Rendering Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; W. S. Forbes & Co., Richmond, Va.; Quin Wo Co., Jersey City, N. J.; The Crown Churning Co. (Inc.), Providence, R. I.; Jacob Lusch, Riverside, N. J.; Richardson & Robbins Co., Dover, Del.; The Winorr Canning Co., Circleville, Ohio.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
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CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.

Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.
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J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.

Greases, Tallows, Oils
Stearines
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL-OLEO STOCK-NEUTRAL LARD-COTTON OIL-OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL
United States Food Administration License Number G-82891

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 20.....	15,587	1,968	32,714	16,107
Tuesday, May 21.....	15,979	5,218	22,969	17,888
Wednesday, May 22.....	7,465	1,929	19,357	4,441
Thursday, May 23.....	10,465	6,733	35,759	10,336
Friday, May 24.....	2,984	1,335	26,015	7,415
Saturday, May 25.....	500	300	12,000	5,000
Total this week.....	52,350	17,483	148,778	61,187
Previous week.....	48,882	19,032	139,565	62,160
Year ago.....	53,505	15,519	148,064	41,713
Two years ago.....	41,026	15,150	124,899	74,473
SHIPMENTS.				
Monday, May 20.....	3,791	2	4,833	1,795
Tuesday, May 21.....	3,213	65	3,962	1,111
Wednesday, May 22.....	3,369	58	3,620	936
Thursday, May 23.....	3,625	102	4,730	1,532
Friday, May 24.....	1,643	51	2,171	2,057
Saturday, May 25.....	100	50	1,500	500
Total this week.....	15,651	368	20,516	7,931
Previous week.....	11,232	547	25,750	11,982
Year ago.....	8,931	22	17,201	1,090
Two years ago.....	9,568	25	7,556	2,809

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	1,332,571	1,083,695
Hogs.....	4,206,168	3,581,377
Sheep.....	1,300,435	1,368,294
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:		
Week ending May 25, 1918.....	526,000	
Previous week.....	530,000	
Cor. week, 1917.....	530,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	509,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....	517,000	
Total year to date.....	14,011,000	
Same period, 1917.....	12,364,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	13,682,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....	11,853,000	
Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to May 25, 1918, and the same period a year ago:		
This week.....	109,000	449,000
Previous week.....	151,000	407,000
1917.....	183,000	447,000
1916.....	128,000	392,000
1915.....	117,000	418,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	4,224,000	11,475,000	3,315,000
1917.....	3,428,000	10,400,000	3,670,000
1916.....	2,910,000	11,326,000	3,792,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	26,400
Anglo-American.....	6,500
Swift & Company.....	15,700
Hammond & Co.....	10,700
Morris & Co.....	10,000
Wilson & Co.....	12,600
Boyd-Lunham.....	7,400
Western P. Co.....	8,600
Roberts & Oak.....	4,800
Miller & Hart.....	4,200
Independent P. Co.....	4,800
Brennan P. Co.....	5,600
Others.....	9,700
Totals.....	127,000
Previous week.....	122,600
Year ago.....	127,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$15.35	\$17.55	\$14.55	\$18.10
Previous week.....	\$15.75	\$17.50	\$14.50	\$17.90
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.05	16.10	14.25	18.15
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.75	9.85	8.40	10.85
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.45	7.65	6.00	10.25
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.20	5.25	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.95	8.65	5.35	6.95
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.45	5.70	8.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.90	5.97	4.15	6.30

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy steers.....	\$16.75@17.70
Good to choice steers.....	15.50@16.75
Plain to good steers.....	11.50@15.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.00@17.25
Stockers and feeders.....	9.00@13.75
Good to choice cows.....	9.50@13.00
Good to choice heifers.....	10.00@14.00
Fair to good cows.....	8.50@9.50
Canners.....	7.00@7.65
Cutters.....	7.00@7.35
Bologna.....	9.75@10.50
Butcher bulls.....	11.00@13.50

Heavy calves.....	9.00@11.00
Veal calves.....	11.00@14.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$17.20@17.40
Fair to good light.....	17.00@17.35
Medium weight butchers, 225@250 lbs.....	17.00@17.30
Heavy weight butchers, 260-400 lbs.....	16.90@17.20
Choice heavy packing.....	16.25@16.90
Rough heavy packing.....	15.50@16.25
Pigs, fair to good.....	15.50@17.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@16.00

SHEEP.

Shorn yearlings.....	\$14.00@15.00
Western lambs, good to choice.....	18.00@19.75
Colorado lambs.....	20.00@21.00
Native lambs, good to choice.....	18.00@20.00
Shorn lambs.....	15.00@17.50
Shorn wethers.....	13.00@14.75
Shorn ewes.....	11.00@14.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1918.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50
July.....	40.90	41.10	40.50	40.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.07	24.07	24.00	\$24.00
July.....	24.30	24.30	24.02	24.02
September.....	24.45	24.45	24.32	\$24.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	22.20	22.20	21.87	21.90
September.....	22.70	22.70	22.37	\$22.37

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	40.50	40.50	40.47	40.47
July.....	40.15	40.60	40.15	40.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.00	24.02	24.00	\$24.02
July.....	23.95	24.32	23.95	\$24.15
September.....	24.35	24.55	24.35	\$24.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	21.70	21.50	21.70	\$21.80
July.....	21.85	22.05	21.85	21.97
September.....	22.30	22.52	22.30	22.45

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1918.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	40.35	40.40	39.80	\$40.10
July.....	40.35	40.40	39.80	\$39.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.00	24.02	24.00	24.02
July.....	24.20	24.20	23.92	\$23.92
September.....	24.45	24.47	24.20	24.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	21.52	21.52	21.45	21.45
July.....	21.95	22.00	21.52	21.55
September.....	22.45	22.45	22.00	22.00

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	40.00	40.00	39.20	\$39.50
July.....	40.00	40.00	39.20	\$39.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	23.97	24.07	23.90	24.07
July.....	24.00	24.05	23.72	\$23.87
September.....	24.20	24.30	23.97	24.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	21.25	21.25	21.15	21.15
July.....	21.62	21.65	21.32	\$21.40
September.....	22.00	22.00	21.82	\$21.90

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918.				
Holiday. No Market.				

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	39.40	39.50	39.40	39.85
July.....	39.50	39.50	39.40	39.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.12	24.12	23.90	24.00
July.....	23.80	24.15	23.75	23.90
September.....	24.00	24.35	23.95	24.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	21.37	21.77	21.35	21.60
July.....	21.90	22.20	21.80	22.05

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	30 @35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35 @40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40 @50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25 @30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	22 @25
Beef Steer.....	18 @26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	23 @25
Corned Rumps, Native.....	23 @25
Corned Ribs.....	18 @20
Corned Flanks.....	18 @18
Round Steaks.....	28 @36
Round Roasts.....	22 @25
Shoulder Roasts.....	22 @25
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	20 @20
Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35 @38
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25 @30
Legs, fancy.....	35 @38
Stew.....	20 @26
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28 @30
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40 @45
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15
Mutton.	
Legs.....	22 @25
Stew.....	16 @18
Shoulders.....	22 @22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24 @25
Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	18 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35
Shoulder Chops.....	25 @28
Pork.	
Pork Loin.....	30 @32
Pork Chops.....	30 @35
Pork Shoulders.....	25 @25
Pork Tenders.....	40 @40
Pork Butts.....	28 @28
Spare Ribs.....	18 @18
Hocks.....	20 @20
Pigs' Heads.....	18 @18
Leaf Lard.....	30 @30
Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	25 @25
Fore Quarters.....	18 @20
Legs.....	25 @26
Breasts.....	20 @25
Shoulders.....	20 @25
Cutlets.....	40 @40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35
Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	18 @18
Tallow.....	7 @7
Bones, per cwt.....	1 1/4 @1 1/4
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	38 @38
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	75 @75
Kips.....	22 @22
Heavy calves.....	12.00@16.00
Veal calves.....	20.00@23.00

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

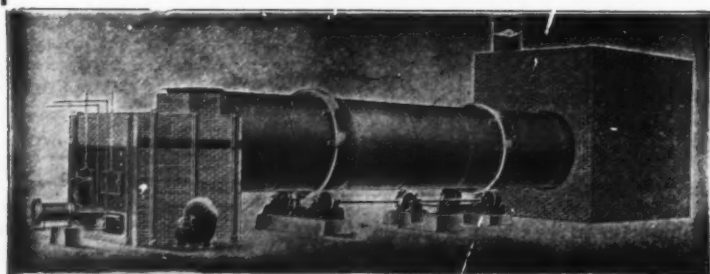
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32 Broadway New York
Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

Watch Page 48
for
Business Chances

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Economical—Efficient
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SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
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world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.
Send for Catalogue T. B.

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers.....	23
Good native steers.....	22
Native steers, medium.....	21
Heifers, good.....	20
Cows.....	18
Hind Quarters, choice.....	25
Fore Quarters, choice.....	21

Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	38
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	36
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	34
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.....	45
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.....	41
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	30
Cow Short Loin.....	23
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	25
Cow Loin.....	19
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	30
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	24
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	31
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	30
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	23 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	20 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	17
Rolls.....	25
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	25
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	24
Cow Rounds.....	18 1/2
Flank Steak.....	24
Rump Butts.....	17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	22
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	21
Cow Chucks.....	17
Boneless Chucks.....	21
Steer Plates.....	17
Medium Plates.....	16
Briskets, No. 1.....	20
Briskets, No. 2.....	17
Shoulder Clods.....	24
Steer Navel Ends.....	16
Cow Navel Ends.....	15
Fore Shanks.....	12 1/2
Hind Shanks.....	9 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins.....	15
Trimnings.....	18

Beef Product.	
Brains, per lb.....	10
Hearts.....	11
Tongues.....	12
Sweetbreads.....	18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	11 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain.....	7
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	8
Livers.....	10
Kidneys, per lb.....	12 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	16
Light Carcass.....	19
Good Carcass.....	22 1/2
Good Saddle.....	22
Medium Racks.....	12 1/2
Good Racks.....	17

Veal Product.	
Brains, each.....	10
Sweetbreads.....	22
Calf Livers.....	21

Lamb.	
Good Caul Lambs.....	27
Round Dressed Lambs.....	28 1/2
Saddles, Caul.....	30
E. D. Lamb Fores.....	26
Caul Lamb Fores.....	25
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	30
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	18
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep.....	25
Good Sheep.....	27
Good Saddle.....	28
Good Fores.....	24
Medium Racks.....	24
Mutton Legs.....	29
Mutton Loin.....	30
Mutton Stew.....	20
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4
Sheep Heads, each.....	11 1/2

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs.....	25 1/2
Pork Loin.....	28
Leaf Lard.....	24 1/2
Tenderloins.....	36
Spare Ribs.....	22
Butts.....	23
Hocks.....	17
Trimnings.....	17
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	20
Tails.....	15 1/2
Snouts.....	11 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	6
Pigs' Heads.....	13 1/2
Blade Bones.....	9
Blade Meat.....	18
Cheek Meat.....	15
Hog Livers, per lb.....	3 1/2
Neck Bones.....	6
Skinned Shoulders.....	21 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	11 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	9
Pork Tongues.....	22
Slip Bones.....	10
Tail Bones.....	10
Brains.....	10 1/2
Backfat.....	20 1/2
Hams.....	29
Calas.....	23
Bellies.....	30

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	16 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	17
Choice Bologna.....	17 1/2
Frankfurters.....	24 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork.....	15
Tongue and blood.....	22 1/2
Minced Sausage.....	19
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	21 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	23 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage.....	20 1/2
Berliner Sausage.....	21 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	35 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	20 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	19 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh.....	22
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	20
Pork Sausage, short link.....	20 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	40
Luncheon Roll.....	24 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	22 1/2
Jellied Roll.....	20

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	37
German Salami.....	36
Italian Salami (new goods).....	39 1/2
Holsteiner.....	29 1/2
Metwurst.....	32 1/2
Farmer.....	35
Cervelat, new.....	39

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2.30
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.00 @ 10.50
Pork, link, kits.....	2.50
Pork, link, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Polish sausage, kits.....	2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.45 @ 12.00
Frankfurts, kits.....	2.60
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.60 @ 12.75
Blood sausage, kits.....	2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.10 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, kits.....	2.50
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.60
Head cheese, kits.....	2.45
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.25 @ 11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels.....	14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	69.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.....	—
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.....	4.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 3.....	7.95
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.....	28.50 @ 31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1.....	1.80
Corned beef hash, No. 2.....	2.30
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.....	1.75
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2.....	2.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.....	1.25
Vienna Sausage, No. 2.....	3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	3.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	40.00
Plate Beef.....	39.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	40.00
Mess Beef.....	39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	—
Rump Butts.....	42.00
Mess Pork.....	49.50
Clear Fat Racks.....	50.00
Family Back Pork.....	47.00
Lean Pork.....	39.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.....	26 1/2
Pure lard, substitute, tes.....	25 1/2
Lard compounds, tes.....	23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.....	22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	25 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	26 1/2 @ 27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	28 1/2 @ 30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 8 lbs.....	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boned. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	26.85
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	26.60
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	26.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	25.45
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	25.70
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	25.95
Extra Short Clears.....	24.75
Extra Short Ribs.....	24.75
1 S. Short Clears, 30 @ 25 avg.....	30.85
Butts.....	18.35
Bacon meat, 1/2 c. more.....	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	30 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	30
Skinned Hams.....	31 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	22 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	20 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	28
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	48
Dried Beef Sets.....	38 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	37 1/2

Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	40
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	32 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	40
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	37
Dried Beef Outsides.....	37
Skinned Billed Hams.....	41
Regular Billed Hams.....	40
Billed Calas.....	35
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	39
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set.....	14
Beef export rounds.....	18
Beef middles, per set.....	28
Beef bungs, per piece.....	14
Beef weasands.....	8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium.....	60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular.....	95
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	—
Hog middles, per set.....	20
Hog bungs export.....	31
Hog bungs, large.....	12
Hog bungs, medium.....	9
Hog bungs, narrow.....	6
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	10
Imported wide sheep casings.....	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	—
Imported medium sheep casings.....	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	6.60 @ 6.65
Hoof meal, per unit.....	8.00 @ 8.10
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	6.00 @ 6.10
Ground tankage, 11%.....	6.50 @ 6.55
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	6.40 @ 6.45
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	6.25 @ 6.30
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	33.00 @ 34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	25.00 @ 26.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton.....	220.00 @ 225.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av. per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton.....	160.00 @ 165.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	35.00 @ 40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	24.02 1/2
Prime steam, loose.....	23.02 1/2
Leaf.....	23.00
Compound.....	22.50
Neutral lard.....	26 @ 26.25

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	18 1/2
Tallow.....	17 1/2
Grease, yellow.....	15 1/2
Grease, A white.....	17 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	23 1/2 @ 24
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	23
Oleo stock.....	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Linseed, per gal.....	1.55 @ 1.56
Corn oil, loose.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	16 @ 16 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible.....	17 1/2
Prime Country.....	—
Packers' Prime.....	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
Packers' No. 1.....	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Packers' No. 2.....	14 1/2 @ 15

GREASES.

White, choice.....	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
White, "A".....	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
White, "B".....	16 @ 16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	11 @ 12
Crackling.....	15 1/2
House.....	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4
Yellow.....	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
Brown.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, C. P.....	62 @ 63
Glycerine, dynamite.....	59 @ 60
Glycerine, crude soap.....	40 @ 41
Glycerine, candle.....	45 @ 46

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	20
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas.....	19 1/2 @ 19 3/4
Soap stock, bbls. concn., 62 @ 65 f. a. N. Y.....	8 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5 % f. a. Tex.....	5 @ 5 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.90 @ 1.95
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.95 @ 2.00
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	2.10 @ 2.15
Red oak lard tierces.....	2.85 @ 2.95
White oak lard tierces.....	3.00 @ 3.10
White oak ham tierces.....	3.00 @ 3.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	31
Refined saltpetre, crystals.....	37
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.....	6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	6 1/2
Sugar.....	—
White, clarified.....	—
Yellow, clarified.....	—
Plantation, granulated.....	—

F. o. b. Chicago.

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.....	3.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack.....	3.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack.....	—
English packing, Cheabire, car lots, per sack.....	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack.....	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton.....	3.75

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

ESSENTIALS IN THE SELECTION OF BEEF

Points to Be Remembered in Picking Out Meats

By W. C. Coffey and E. K. Augustus, Meat Experts, University of Illinois.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Primarily intended for consumers, this description and these illustrations of the various cuts of beef will be of interest to the trade, and useful to them in their work.]

RELATIVE ECONOMY OF THE RETAIL CUTS.

(Continued from last week.)

Roasts.

Rib roasts are the richest in flavor, the most tender, and the most attractive roasts of beef. They are also the most suitable for cooking with dry heat. The presence of a comparatively large body, or "eye," of muscle and the rib bones makes them easy to identify. On account of these bones and a large quantity of fat, if the beef is fairly well finished, the percentage of waste is high. Hence the incentive for purchasing them should be palatability rather than economy. (Fig. 11.)

Rump.—The entire rump cut, which weighs from ten to fifteen pounds, is somewhat wedge shaped, and most of the meat lies on one side of the hip bone. Often it is divided into two or three smaller roasts which may vary in price. The lean in the rump is not so tender as that in the rib, but it is more tender than the lean in the chuck. Untrimmed rump (and the customer usually pays for any cut of meat on this basis) is high in percentage of bone and often carries a large quantity of fat. On the whole, it is less palatable than rib, but more economical, as it sells for less per pound. (Fig. 12.)

Shoulder pot roasts can be cut into so many different sizes and shapes that it is difficult to offer suggestions for identifying them, but in general they contain sections of shoulder

blade, and only a small proportion of the muscles composing them are cut directly across the grain. In making selections, the consumer can well afford to note the general quality of the cut as determined by the percentage of bone and the texture and color of the meat, for through such observation palatable meat can often be secured at comparatively low cost. Those cuts located nearest the rib (see Fig. 1, sections 9 and 10) are of best quality. Shoulder pot roasts sell for less than rib roasts and being low in percentage of fat, they are economical sources of lean meat. (Fig. 13.)

(To be continued.)

THRIFT STAMP DAY SUCCESS.

Thrift Stamp Day in the U. S. A. has come to stay. The results of the first Thrift Stamp Day were so satisfactory that the National War Savings Committee of Greater New York has decided to hereafter set aside every first day of each month as Thrift Stamp Day, and all business houses throughout the Greater City have been asked to co-operate and make a special drive to boost the sales of Thrift and War Savings Stamps on those days.

New York City and all the outlying districts were taken by storm by the vast army of Uncle Sam's War Savings workers on May 6, which was observed as Thrift Stamp Day. Many patriotic business houses arranged special inducements to get the public into their places of business, and they did their utmost to prevent any one from leaving before they added at least one stamp to

their thrift cards. Most of the department stores placed stamps in the hands of all clerks, salesmen, sales ladies and department heads, and a special drive was made to persuade the customers to take at least part of their change in Thrift Stamps.

From the reports received in the office of the National War Savings Committee, it is estimated that several thousand new savers were added to the constantly increasing army of war savers. Everything seemed to favor the War Savings campaigners. Even the weather, which was somewhat unsettled previous to the opening of the War Savings drive, favored the great offensive, and the War Savings soldiers looked upon the summer-like temperature as an augury of success.

The question of setting aside the first day of each month for Thrift Stamp Day was broached to the leading business men of the city, and they all received the idea with great enthusiasm. Special literature has been prepared for the occasion, and the thirty-odd thousand authorized agents of the Treasury Department have been asked to do at least as well on future Thrift Stamp Days as they did on the first day.

WAR BRINGS NEW NAMES.

Unpopularity of German titles for places and things has caused changes in nomenclature in the meat business, as elsewhere. The tendency to tack the word "Liberty" on to everything has been a trifle overdone, perhaps. Otherwise the changes are fairly descriptive. The Hamburger steak was rechristened "Liberty steak" by a Pacific Coast butchers' association, and the title has been copied elsewhere. Sauerkraut is now "Liberty cabbage," though some people insist that name is not appropriate. Even delicatessen stores are resuming the old and honored, though somewhat neglected title, of "pork store," though this is not exactly correct in every case.

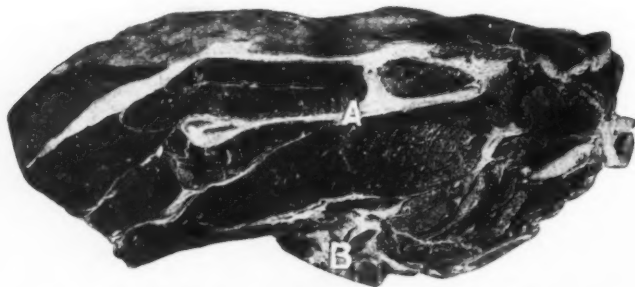


FIG. 13.—SHOULDER POT ROAST. A—Shoulder blade. B—Backbone.



FIG. 11.—RIB ROAST. Often boned and rolled.



FIG. 12.—RUMP ROAST. Cut surface adjoining the loin. A—Hip bone.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Arthur J. Odell's meat and grocery market at 5 Jackson street, Batavia, N. Y., has been purchased by George C. Hollister of Rochester, N. Y.

United Bronx Butchers' Live Poultry Corporation, Inc., New York, N. Y., to operate poultry markets, has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 by Charles Cohen, Barnett Goldstein and Morris Feldman.

Frederick H. Gilbert, who has conducted a meat market in Ansonia, Conn., for twenty-six years, has closed his market on Jewett street.

It is reported that a public market will be established at the corner of Merriam avenue and Main street, Leominster, Wis.

Al Hartley will open a meat market in the new building being erected at Salem, Iowa.

The Hendrickson-Jacobson Co., Racine, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in groceries, provisions, etc. The incorporators are: Henry M. Hendrickson, Jacob Jacobson and George U. Christianson.

O. F. Bradshaw will close his meat market in Goblesville, Mich., and move to Concord, Mich., where he will open up a new market.

Irwin Brothers' meat market at Main and Bank streets, Batavia, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

Louis Knoll & Son, New York, to deal in meats, vegetables, fish, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Wm. J. Whitehouse, Matthew I. Riley, and Charles T. Hopkins.

C. H. Parsons has sold his meat and grocery business at Spartansburg S. C., to W. F. Martin.

James Barr has opened a meat and grocery business at 804 West Main street, Independence, Kan.

The George Kern Meat Market, on North Main street, Phillipsburg, Kan., has been damaged by fire.

M. Thompson has sold out the City Meat Market in Wakefield, Neb., to A. C. Paul & Son.

L. G. Salade has purchased the meat market of Lane Bros. in Stamford, Neb.

D. N. Calson has bought the interest of his partner in their meat business at Polk, Neb.

Mr. Mathias has succeeded to the meat business of Mathias & McMillan, at 820 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Turbiu & Son have succeeded to the meat business of W. E. Turbiu, at 3745 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

N. P. Snowders has purchased the meat business of L. P. Peterson & Co., on the East side, Neligh, Neb.

D. H. Bricka has purchased the meat market of J. E. Cook in Alexandria, Neb.

Robert Hoyt has purchased the Avery stock of meats, etc., on West Twelfth street, Junction City, Kan.

Fred Bell has purchased the butcher shop of Biehn Bros. in Lakin, Kan.

Clarence Hayter, of Waldron, has purchased a half interest in the butcher shop of Mr. Arnett in Anthony, Kan.

The McAbee Merc. Co. has purchased the Wise Meat Market in Clinton, Okla.

O. T. Caudle has moved his meat market into a new location at Collinsville, Okla.

Abe Knighten has moved his meat market to the west side of Muskogee avenue, Tahlequah, Okla.

The Rex Cheney meat market, Sulphur, Okla., which has been damaged by fire, is again reopening.

A. L. Pheasant & Co. have engaged in the meat business at Downs, Kan.

WESTINGHOUSE EMPLOYEES IN LOAN.

Final reports of the Liberty Loan campaign among employees of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company and its subsidiaries show that the total subscription was \$2,601,000. Of this, \$2,217,000 was taken by employees of the parent company. Electric com-

pany employees to the number of 32,048 subscribed \$69.18 per capita, 5.2 per cent. of the payroll. All figures show a gratifying increase over those of the Second Loan, showing that Westinghouse men and women are solidly backing their four thousand fellow workers now with the colors.

As might be expected in a company employing over 30,000 people, comparable to a good-sized city, the Third Liberty Loan campaign possessed some unusual features. In order to cover the entire works thoroughly from office boy to executive, team captains were appointed, who in turn selected their lieutenants and teams. The members of these teams sold every employee a bond, or got a very satisfactory reason for the refusal. In one instance, when a widow woman, the sole support of several children, felt that she simply could not afford the purchase of a bond, the women employees of her section chipped in and secured one for her, every woman contributing.

Speaking of the part the girls played in the campaign, it is interesting to note that the Telephone and Sales Record Departments, composed practically altogether of girls, were among the 100 per cent. departments; that is, every employee a bond owner.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.				
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	\$24.75@.....	\$25.00@26.00	\$26.00@.....	\$.....@.....
Good	24.50@24.75	24.50@25.00	25.00@25.50	25.00@26.00
Medium	24.00@24.50	24.00@24.50	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
Common .....	.....	22.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	20.00@24.00
Cows:				
Good	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	21.50@22.00	.....
Medium	21.00@22.00	22.50@23.00	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00
Common	20.00@21.00	22.00@22.50	18.00@20.00	18.00@21.00
Bulls:				
Good	18.00@18.50	19.00@20.00	20.00@.....	.....
Medium	17.50@18.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	.....
Common	20.00@21.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lams:				
Spring .....	.....	30.00@34.00	.....	32.00@33.00
Choice	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00	30.00@31.00	31.00@32.00
Good	27.00@28.00	28.50@29.00	29.00@30.00	30.00@31.00
Medium	26.00@27.00	28.00@28.50	27.00@28.00	28.00@30.00
Common .....	.....	27.00@28.00	25.00@27.00	28.00@.....
Yearlings:				
Good .....	.....	28.00@28.50	27.00@28.00	.....
Medium .....	.....	27.00@28.00	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good .....	.....	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	.....
Medium .....	.....	25.00@26.00	.....	.....

W.S.S.

The First of Every Month

WILL BE OBSERVED AS

Thrift Stamp Day in the U. S. A.

So get busy at once in preparation for these red-letter business days—these monthly Thrift Stamp Days! The first one was such a big success that it has been decided to make the First day of every month Thrift Stamp Day in the U. S. A.!

It's up to you to help the Government and help yourselves at the same time.

If you don't know the plan, write to the

W.S.S.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE

51 Chambers Street, New York City

W.S.S.

New York Section

Glenn McKnight, head of the Morris small stock department at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

M. H. Fallon, superintendent of Wilson & Company's pork department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

E. C. Merritt, vice president and general manager of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, was a visitor to New York last week.

R. H. Gifford, of the sausage department, and E. L. James of the beef department, were Swift & Company travellers from Chicago this week.

It has been announced that all retail butchers in West New York and Guttenberg, will close half days Wednesday, during June, July and August.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending May 25, 1918, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 23.05 cents per pound.

Vice President John A. Hawkinson of Wilson & Company was a visitor to New York last week, and came in again this week end. Vice President George A. Cowan was also a visitor. It was his first call since his election; he was formerly general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards.

Chairman Irving Blumenthal of the Wholesale Meat Trade Red Cross Fund, was proud of the work of his committee in the recent campaign. Subscriptions totalling over \$50,000 were turned in from the local wholesale slaughtering trade as a result of Mr. Blumenthal's committee's efforts.

The Hudson County Branch, United Master Butchers of America, had a big smoker and athletic entertainment at Grand View Hall, Jersey City, on Tuesday night of last week. The committee in charge of the entertainment was Charles Gerth, chairman; Charles Hoffman, secretary; John Merkel and Henry Falk.

Burglars early Sunday morning broke into a butcher shop kept by Port & Weinrick, at No. 503 avenue C, Bayonne, hauled a safe weighing more than a ton to a rear room, broke it open and stole \$1,800. They also took \$11 they found in the cash register. Tenants on the floor above slept through it all.

One of the features of the Red Cross campaign in New York City was the auctioning of a 200-pound porker from the steps of the New York Public Library, the proceeds going to the fund. The donors were Rohe & Brother and Albert Rohe was present to see that the bidding was properly stimulated. The hog brought a good, round price.

DEPENDABLE MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE.

In an effort to relieve the coal famine for at least one family in New York, J. E. Lewis, Ridgefield, Conn., sent his 2-ton Federal motor truck with a load of coal and wood. The roads were almost impassable and Mr. Ballantyne, superintendent for Mr. Lewis, did not think the truck could make the sixty miles at all. The truck left Ridgefield at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Superintendent Ballantyne received word from the driver saying he arrived O. K., and never had a bit of trouble. It is this dependable, bull-dog tenacity of the Federal truck that enables their owners to fill all contracts.

BAD CHECK LAW PASSED.

The New York legislature recently enacted a law which will be of interest to every man in the meat trade. It relates to the issuance of checks which are dishonored upon presentation, and provides that if the maker of the check does not pay it within ten days after demand and dishonor, he can be prosecuted criminally and fined or imprisoned or both. This bill, which was vigorously advocated by Attorney Leon Dashew, is as follows:

Obtaining money by fraudulent check, draft or order, how punished. Any person who, with intent to defraud, shall make or draw or utter or deliver any check, draft or order for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering or delivering that the maker or drawer has not sufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository for the payment of such

check, although no express representation is made in reference thereto, shall be guilty of attempted larceny, and if money or property is obtained from another thereby is guilty of larceny and punishable accordingly.

In any prosecution under this section as against the maker or drawer thereof, the making, drawing, uttering or delivering of a check, draft or order, payment of which is refused by the drawee because of lack of funds or credit, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to defraud and of knowledge of insufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository, unless such maker or drawer shall have paid the drawee thereof the amount due thereon, together with interest and protest fees, within ten days after receiving notice that such check, draft or order has not been paid by the drawee.

The word "credit," as used herein, shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository for the payment of such check, draft or order.

This act shall take effect September 1, 1918.

**HELP
STOP
THIS**

W.S.S.

**BUY W.S.S.
& KEEP HIM OUT of AMERICA**

PRIZE WINNING POSTER IN THE W. S. S. CONTEST.

Adolph Treidler was the winner of the \$1,000 first prize in the \$2,000 poster contest conducted by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for the New York War Savings Committee. This striking poster, entitled "Help Stop This," was adjudged the best of the 2,200 entries submitted for consideration by the committee. The nine prize winners and the several hundred of the more interesting original paintings, posters and illustrations entered in the \$2,000 competition are on exhibition at the New York Public Library. The New York Committee is confident that this collection of designs will not only sell War Savings Stamps, but that it will prove conclusively that the man behind the designer's pencil is backing up, to the best that is in him, the man behind the gun.

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COLOR and FREE FATTY ACID

We guarantee to improve color
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220 West 42d Street, Candler Building

New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

NO MORE SUNDAY SLAUGHTERING.

Beginning tomorrow, June 2, Sunday slaughtering in New York City will be discontinued. This action is a result of agreement among slaughtering concerns, and ends a custom which has been in force ever since the trade was established in this city. It comes in connection with a heavy increase in wages given to slaughterhouse employees, and because of a desire of the employees to have Sunday off.

Sunday killing has been carried on in deference to demands of the kosher trade. Its discontinuance will not inconvenience that trade, it is believed, as conditions can be adjusted. Slaughterers have made plans to take care of the kosher trade in a way that will be satisfactory to them.

NEW YORK STATE BUTCHERS.

The New York State Association of United Master Butchers of America will hold its annual convention at Troy on June 10, 11 and 12. Plans are being made for a big meeting, concerning which State Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge says in a letter to The National Provisioner:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

As your valuable publication circulates in this country wherever a master butcher has a habitat and plies his trade, it might be well for them to learn that the Association of Master Butchers of the State of New York is, notwithstanding the extraordinary conditions that have beset them, still full of vim, prepared to cope with anything which may come down the pike.

Full arrangements are completed for the coming twenty-fifth annual convention, which will be held in the Rensselaer Hotel in the

City of Troy, N. Y., on June 10, 11 and 12, 1918. The opening session is on Monday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

The New York City delegation will leave the Grand Central depot on Monday, June 10, by the 2 P. M. train. The delegates, however, are requested to be on the spot at 1.45 P. M., so as to avoid confusion. As things

are not as they used to be some twenty years ago.

With profound respect, I am yours as always,
WM. H. HORNIDGE,
Secretary.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

SIMONS, DAY & Co.

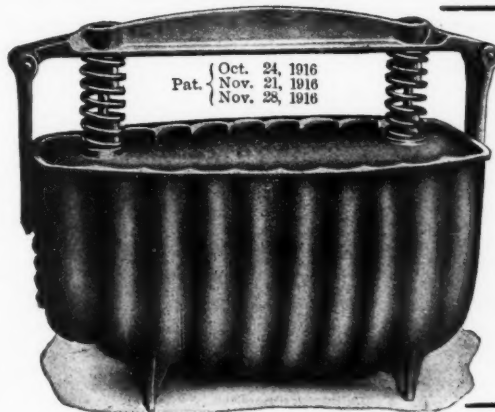
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The Adelmann Aluminum HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to prime.....	\$13.00@17.00
Fat oxen	@15.25
Bulls	10.00@14.00
Cows	5.25@13.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to choice.....	12.00@15.75
Live calves, skimmed milk.....	10.00@11.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@11.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, spring	20.00@22.00
Live lambs	—@—
Live sheep, common to prime.....	11.00@14.50
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@17.50
Hogs, medium	@17.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@17.75
Pigs	@17.50
Roughs	@15.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	@27
Choice native light	@26 1/2
Native, common to fair	@25 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@25 1/2
Choice native light	@26 1/2
Native, common to fair	@24 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	@24 1/2
Choice Western, light	@23 1/2
Common to fair Texas	@23 1/2
Good to choice heifers	@25 1/2
Common to fair heifers	@22 1/2
Choice cows	@23
Common to fair cows	@21
Fresh Bologna bulls	@18

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@32	@32
No. 2 ribs	@30	@28
No. 3 ribs	@26	@27
No. 1 loins	@32	@34
No. 2 loins	@30	@31
No. 3 loins	@26	@28
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@30	@30
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@28	@29
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@26	@28
No. 1 rounds	@27	@25
No. 2 rounds	@24 1/2	@24
No. 3 rounds	@22	@22
No. 1 chuck	@24 1/2	@24
No. 2 chuck	@22 1/2	@23
No. 3 chuck	@21	@22

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@22
Western, calves, choice.....	@23
Western, calves, fair to good.....	@21
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@25
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@25 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@25 1/2
Pigs	@26 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice	@30
Lambs, good	@29
Lambs, medium to good	@27
Sheep, choice	@26
Sheep, medium to good	@24
Sheep, culls	@22

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@31 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@29 1/2
Smoked picnic, light.....	@23 1/2
Smoked picnic, heavy	@23
Smoked shoulders	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@28
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@35
Dried beef sets	@35
Pickled bellies, heavy	@34

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@32
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@31
Frozen pork loins	@28

Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	@28
Butts, regular	@24
Butts, boneless	@27
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@29
Fresh picnic hams	@22

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	80.00@82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@72.50
Black hooft, per ton	75.00@85.00
Striped hooft, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hooft, per ton	85.00@90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	180.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.15	@23c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.. ..	@17c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@16c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@35c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@30c.	a pound
Reef kidneys	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@20c.	a pound
Livers, beef	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails	@14c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	@15c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@21c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	@35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@24c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	8	@ 9 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@14	
Shop bones, per cwt.	@35	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•	
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•	
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•	
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•	
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95	
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@—	
Hog middles	@20	
Hog bungs	@—	
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14	
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@18	
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14	
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@26	
Beef wassands, No. 1s, each.....	@8 1/2	
Beef wassands, No. 2s, each.....	@4	
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@85	

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sinc., white	35	37
Pepper, Sinc., black	30	32
Pepper, Penang, white	35	37
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	9 1/2	11 1/2
Cinnamon	28	32
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	23	26
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 6 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .60
No. 2 skins	@ .58
No. 3 skins	@ .35
Branded skins	@ .40
Ticky skins	@ .40
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .58
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .56
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@5.75
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@5.50
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@4.00
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@4.00
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@6.50
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@6.25
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@6.25
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@6.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@6.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@6.50
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@6.50
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@6.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@7.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@7.00
Branded kips	@5.00
Heavy branded kips	@6.25
Ticky kips	@5.00
Heavy ticky kips	@6.25

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-packed .....	.30 @31
Young hens, dry-packed .....	.32 @33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor .....	.25 @26
Old hens	—@—
Old toms, Western .....	.30 @32
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	
Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy... ..	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy... ..	@37
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy .....	.37 @38
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, young toms... ..	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor to fair.....	—@—
Texas, choice .....	.35 @36
Texas, fair to good .....	.31 @33

CHICKENS.

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs.	@40
Phila. and L. I. squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, per pair.....	1.50@1.75
Western, heavyweights, per lb.....	.26 @29
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@ 7.00
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.....	@ 4.00
Broilers—Frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	.43 @44
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	.37 @38
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	.50 @51
Corn-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	.34 @36
Chickens—Frozen, boxes—	
Western, milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz..	@35
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz..	@35
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz..	@35
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	@36
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz..	@37
Western, corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz..	@33
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz..	@33
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz..	@34
Western, corn-fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	@35
Western, corn-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz..	@35
Fowls—Frozen, milk-fed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@35
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@35
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	.32 1/2 @33
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@32
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	.80 @31
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	.29 @30
Fowls—Frozen, corn-fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked .....	.34 1/2 @35
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd..	@34 1/2
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd..	@32 1/2
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd..	@31 1/2
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd..	@30 1/2
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd..	@29 1/2
Frozen old cocks	—@—
Western prime .....	.28 @29

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, L. I. ....	.70 @75
Young roasters, nearby.....	@—
Fowls	@—
Roosters, old	@—
Turkeys	@—
Geese	@—
Ducklings, L. I.	@40

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	.43@43 1/2
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	.43 1/2@44 1/2
Creamery, Firsts .....	.41 @42 1/2
Process, Extras .....	.37 1/2@38
Process, Firsts .....	.36 @38

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	@37
Fresh gathered, extra firsts .....	.35 @35 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	.33 @34 1/2
Fresh gathered, seconds .....	.28 @32
Fresh checks, good to choice.....	.26 @28

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@35.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 6.80
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	6.05 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 7.75

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